

F

234

A3W3

COPY 2

1607

SOUVENIR VIRGINIA
TER CENTENNIAL

1907

HISTORIC

Alexandria, Va.

PAST and
PRESENT

BY
ALEX. J. WEDDERBURN.

ILLUSTRATED



CHRIST CHURCH

AVENUE



ENDORSED
BY
The CITY
COUNCIL and
The CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

MT. VERNON



AUG 27 1912



ALEXANDRIA'S CHURCHES.—Our illustration of some of the Churches of Alexandria proves that our people believe in keeping up good connections with the Christian Church, to which we give extra space on account of its historic connection, our illustration shows, beginning at the top, right to left on illustration: The Hebrew Synagogue, Methodist Episcopal, St. Mary's Catholic, First Baptist, then The Old Presbyterian Church, which Washington assists in building, and attended at times: Methodist Protestant Church, Second Presbyterian. In addition to these are St. Paul's P. E. and Grace Protestant Episcopal, The Lutheran Church and Free Methodist, with quite a number of Colored Churches. The churches are not only the Churches but her people attend and support them.

TO THE READER

IN PRESENTING this book to the general public, the author desires to say that, having the endorsement of the Mayor, City Council, and Chamber of Commerce of the grand old city of Alexandria, although the book is necessarily compiled hurriedly, not to say crudely, he hopes that the historical section of the book will prove gratifying and satisfactory; and he believes that the industrial section will astonish not only the outside world but our own people.

In his Sesqui-Centennial sketch of Alexandria, published in 1899, the writer made use of the following language:

"This book is written as a reminder of what a united community can accomplish, in the hope that, by keeping alive the remembrance of the memorial October 12, 1899, the day may prove but the forecast of coming events which will build up our community and add to the prosperity and happiness of a people whose works prove them worthy of both."

"Alexandria has in store a bright future if her people will but seize the tide in its flood and present to the world their faith in this city by working to build up the manufacturing and commercial interests to which its location and natural advantages justly entitle it."

In view of the great stride made by our city since the Sesqui-Centennial the truth of the above extract is abundantly proved. It seems to the writer that

Alexandria is only beginning to take its proper position and that its future will be marked by progress in every stage. The photographs used herein are principally made by Mr. A. L. Jameson and Frank A. Wedderburn, of Alexandria. The photolithographs are the work of Maurice Joyce Engraving Company, and the printing by the Sudwarth Printing Company, 510 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C., to whom the writer desires to extend his thanks for careful and excellent work.

To the Mayor and City Council, The Chamber of Commerce, and those enterprising citizens of Alexandria, who, by their liberal support, have made it possible for this book to be issued, I desire to extend my thanks and assure them of my appreciation. To Mr. Preston, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, I desire to express special thanks for valuable assistance in the preparation of Commercial Statistics furnished by him.

Turning from the past and the present to the future, I respectfully dedicate this book to "A Greater Alexandria," a city worthy in every respect of its past history and the immortal man with whom that history is so closely linked.

Respectfully,

ALEX J. WEDDERBURN.



"POTOMAC YARDS," Alexandria, Va. Largest Classification Yards in the United States. Property of the Washington, Southern and Allied Railroads. Costing, when complete, over \$2,000,000. Contains 45 miles of Tracks and 2 miles of river frontage. Employs 800 men. Monthly Pay Roll, \$60,000. Capacity of Yard, 35,000 cars. Number of Cars handled monthly, 65,000. Capacity Icing Station, for Perishable freight, 50 cars one time, but can be duplicated at least 6 times daily.



City Hall, Market, and Masonic Temple (Washington Lodge); Historic Braddock House in distance. Left—Original Market House, destroyed by fire 1871, and rebuilt 1873. Right—Rear view of Market space and sheds, showing Old M^h second story.

Belle Haven.



CAPT. JOHN SMITH

CAPT. JOHN SMITH, in 1608, ascended the Potomac seeking adventure and fortune and passed Alexandria's present location, to be stopped by the falls of the Potomac. The site of Alexandria was then part of the Doag Indians' hunting grounds.

On October 21st, 1669, Capt. Robert Howsen, for bringing 120 Colonists to Virginia, was granted a Crown patent by Governor Berkeley, for 6,600 acres of land, extending along the Potomac east from Indian Cabin Creek (Hunting Creek) to a point opposite My Lord's Island, now Annapolis, lying between Washington and Rosslyn. This grant comprised a large part of the present

county of Alexandria. At that time it was *Prince William county and later Fairfax, from which county Alexandria was taken as the two and a half square miles ceded by Virginia to the General Government for the District of Columbia and retroceded by the Government in 1747.

Captain Howsen sold this land to John Alexander for 6,600 pounds of tobacco and some money, who, in 1677 sent some settlers to occupy it.

In 1696 Simon Pierson, who was connected by marriage with the Alexanders, located on Pierson's Island (now Daingerfield's), northwest of the present city, the first known permanent settlement north of Hunting Creek.

A settlement was made on Jones Point not long after this date, but the name of

the persons so locating is not known.

In 1730 a public tobacco warehouse was established by the colonial authorities on Simon Pierson's land about where the gas works now stand. Around this warehouse some settlements were made and thus arose the hamlet of Belhaven, which had one street—Oronoco—named after the tobacco brought there.

Tradition says that the village took its name from a neighboring tobacco planter. It is far more likely that the name was given to the town because of its "fair haven." The cove lying between the two points that extended into the river from Oronoco and Duke streets (since filled in and built on) must have made a beautiful harbor for the small ships of that early period and hence I am inclined to believe that the term "Belle Haven" arose from this, rather than from the name of any individual.

In 1739 a school was established. Thus early did the people of this locality show their appreciation of education and the town ever since has been one of the foremost in educational work.

This is about all the facts that can be gathered regarding the town of Belhaven up to 1748, when, by act of the Colonial Assembly, the formation of Alexandria was authorized.

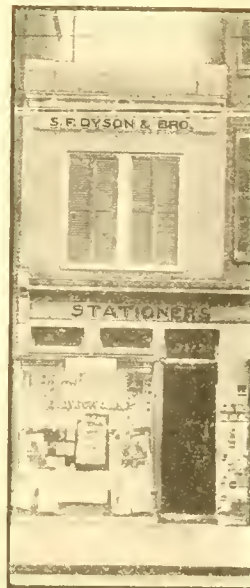
THE HOWSEN PATENT.

The following was prepared from the records and kindly furnished me by Mrs. Mary Francis Swann Williams, a great-great-granddaughter of John Alexander, the gentleman who donated City Hall square and Christ Church lot.



Ramsay house, corner King and Fairfax, oldest house in Alexandria.

*Fairfax was cut off from Prince William 1742.



Dyson & Bro.



Friendship Fire Company photographed in front of Christ Church as they were leaving the city for New York to participate in the Centennial of Washington's first inaugural.

John Alexander, the first in this country, settled in the northern neck of Virginia (Stafford county) about the year 1640. He acquired an immense tract of land in Stafford, some of which is still in the possession of his direct heirs, having descended from generation to generation for two hundred and sixty years. He resided in Stafford. The head of the family at the close of the Revolution was designated "Alexander of Boyd's Hole and all Chotank." In 1669 John Alexander, son of the emigrant John, bought the Howsen patent from Robert Howsen. This patent was granted to the patentee Howsen by Governor Sir William Berkeley in 1669. It embraced all the land from Hunting creek on the south to the Potomac on the north, containing some 6,600 acres.

John Alexander died in 1691, leaving in his will the Howsen patent to his two sons, Robert and Philip. The younger son, Philip, made over his share of the patent to his brother in exchange for lands elsewhere. Thus the Howsen patent was vested solely in Robert, who died in 1704 leaving two sons, Robert and Charles. The latter died without issue.

Robert died in 1735, leaving, by will, the Howsen patent "divided equally" between his two sons, John and Gerard.

The share of Gerard extended from the Potomac river to Four-Mile Run, including Arlington, which he sold to John Park Custis in 1745. He lived at Abingdon in the county, and died in 1758. John, the elder brother, died, leaving his half of the Howsen patent to his eldest son, Charles, who afterward resided upon it at Preston (on the Potomac, near Alexandria), still in possession of his great grand-children, the Swann family. The court records and plat attached thereto show the share of Charles to have extended from Four-Mile Run to Hunting creek.

These records are particularly clear and well proven, because filed in a suit. (See "Washington's Reports of Virginia," case of "Birch versus Alexander.")

Lord Fairfax granted to a man named Robinson (whose

daughter married Birch) a patent, conveying a large portion of the Howsen patent, especially that portion including Alexandria. Suit was brought to wrest these lands from the Alexanders, under various pretexts, the strongest plea being the grant from the crown, to Lord Fairfax, of the northern neck of Virginia.

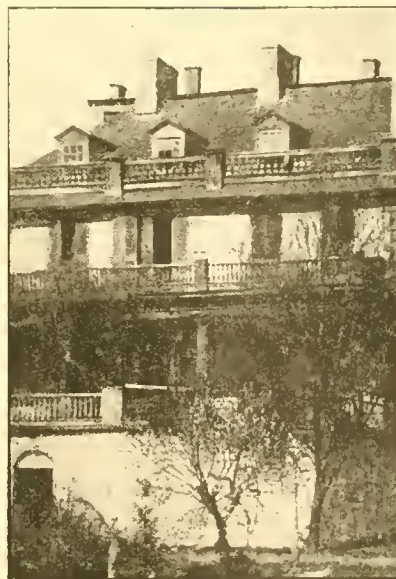
The Alexanders defended this suit for years. It was carried to the Court of Appeals and finally settled in 1790. The court decided that sixty years possession before Lord Fairfax obtained his grant would in itself give them ownership. Thus, after a long and warm contest, the Alexanders maintained their right to the Howsen patent, which, by the time the case was closed judicially, they had held in continuous line of inheritance for 121 years. The receipt given by one of the lawyers in the final settlement of the case is a curious bit of financial literature. It is as follows:

"Rec'd of Charles Alexander two Guineas weighing two pounds, sixteen shillings & Ten pence, 13 round dollars, one French crown & a piece of Gold weighing four pounds, ten shillings & four pence, in part of twenty-four pounds, as my fee for pleading his special verdicts v. Bryan Keedy, Birch & others. Rec'd on and prior to October 19, 1790."

The deed for the church lot was executed October 10, 1774. It states that "John Alexander, gent, of Stafford, has sold to Charles Broadwater & Henry Gunnel church wardens of the parish of Fairfax, a lot of ground in the town of Alexandria, whereon the new church stands, built by James Parsons, containing one acre, (and some rods), for the sum of one penny."

The deed gives the metes and bounds of the lot.

Many of the original lots in Alexandria are still held by the Alexander descendants, the Washingtons, Swanns, and sons of the late Major Hampton C. Williams, having reverted to them by inheritance, without changing hands since Robert Howsen sold his patent to John Alexander in 1669.



Carlyle House, rear view.



The Braddock House, site of "Colonial" and Continental Banks, and enclosing Carlyle House.

Alexandria Chronologically.



IN 1748 the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia, by act, constituted and appointed Thomas, Lord Fairfax, William Fairfax, George Fairfax, Richard Osborne, Lawrence Washington, William Ramsey, John Carlysle, John Pagan, Gerard Alexander, Hugh West and Philip Alexander, directors and trustees for designing, building, carrying on, and maintaining the town of Alexandria "to expand or supercede Belhaven."



The loyalty of the citizens was shown by the name of the streets—Fairfax and Cameron, named after Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron; Royal, King, Prince, Duke, Queen, Princess and Oronoco—being the entire extent of the original streets. Water street (now Lee) then fronted the river, but the city has not only since then encroached upon the surrounding country, but upon the Potomac itself, and we have two additional streets—Union and the Strand—reclaimed from the river.

✓ 1749. June 13, the first sale of town lots made in Alexandria. The town had been surveyed the previous year and General Washington, then a youth of seventeen, participated in the survey. The town organized with John West as clerk. It had nine streets, two public landings, one at the present fish-town wharf (see illustration), and the other at the foot of Duke street, where the Bryant Fertilizing Works are now located (see illustration).

1745. John Carlysle built the famous Carlysle house, (see description later on).

1752. Fairs and markets were established, but trade was impeded by fear of Indians, now driven into the forest, some fifty miles away.

In 1754 Alexandria was chosen as the county seat of Fairfax county.

In the same year, while Washington was in command of the Virginia rangers, in Alexandria, awaiting the arrival of General Braddock, an excited election contest occurred between Mr. Fairfax and Mr. Payne, for the House of Burgesses. Washington supported the former and high words passed between him and Mr. Payne, in Market House Space, where the polls were held, which resulted in Payne striking Washington and knock-

ing him down. Washington's troops would have made short work of Payne, but Washington interfered. The next morning Washington sent for Payne, and it was presumed that there would be a duel, but instead of pistols, glasses and decanter were in evidence and Washington said to Payne: "Mr. Payne, to err is human. I was wrong yesterday, but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends." From that day Washington was Payne's ideal.



Cameron Lakes, Alexandria water supply.

1755. April 3, Braddock's army arrived on an English fleet.

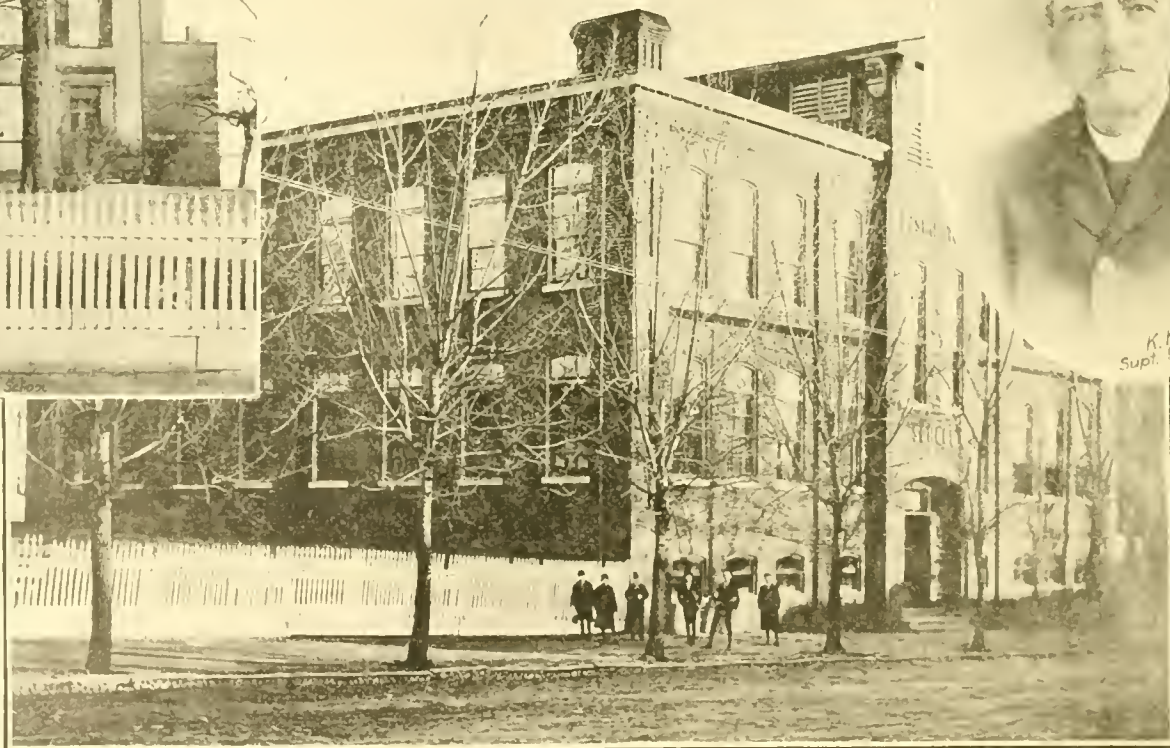
General Braddock, while in Alexandria, held a conference with Governors Dinwiddie, Sharpe, Delancy and Morris, in the Carlysle House, views of which are given herein, and here it was that they discussed the scheme for colonial taxation, which brought on the Revolution some years later. It will thus be seen that Washington, who advised Braddock against the management of his ill-fated trip and saved the remnant of the army from destruction, also led the Revolutionary soldiers to victory against the unjust laws created by the advice of this same General Braddock.



Washington High School (Male).
Endowed by Washington in his will.

School, built 1785.

Present handsome edifice
stands on site of
house built 1817.



Washington School (Male), Col. Theodore Ficklin, Principal.



K. Kemper
Supt. Public Schools

1763. Four streets were added—South, Wolfe, and Wilkes; West, Pitt and St. Asaph, the latter was named for Mr. Halifax, Dean of St. Asaph, who had prominently served the town.

At a town sale Washington purchased two corner lots on Pitt street, one on the northeast corner of Prince and the other on the southwest corner of Cameron street, paying for the first £38. From this property, in 1790, he received \$300 annual ground rent. Here it was that up to within the last decade stood a formidable-looking, old-fashioned house, with a sign running across the pavement to the curb, which attracted general attention from the following alliterative sentence, "Philip Park Practical Plumber corner Pitt and Prince." On the Cameron street site, for which he paid £10 10s., Washington built his town office, which stood intact until just before the war, when it was pulled down to erect the present structures. It would be a good plan for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to purchase this property and restore the semblance of the old building.

In this year Alexandrians met to consider the stamp tax on tea, and resolved "if Boston is forced to submit, we will not." Washington presided over the meeting.

1766. December 10 Washington was chosen trustee to succeed George Johnston, deceased.

1767. A lottery having been started to build a church and market house, Mr. Ramsay reports £11 12s. as the result.

1767-73. Christ Church (two exterior and one interior views are given herein) was built. Washington was one of the vestrymen and worshipped therein.

1774. The Presbyterians built the First Presbyterian Church on South Fairfax, near Wolfe. General Washington contributed to the erection of this edifice and occasionally attended the services.

1774. August 13 the Friendship Fire Company was organized. Washington was a member of this company, and in 1775 purchased, in Philadelphia, for £80 10s., and sent to the company the most approved fire apparatus to be had.

(In 1799, the last year of his life, Washington was in Alexandria during a fire, and, seeing the Friendship engine badly manned and a number of gentlemen standing idly by, jumped from his horse and said: "Why are you idle, gentlemen? It is your business to lead in these matters." and took hold of the en-

gine himself, being followed by all who could catch hold. This old company was organized "for mutual friendship," and agreed to carry to every fire "two leathern buckets and one great bag of oznaburg or wider linen." The buckets, of course, were for water, and the bags were to contain small articles of personal property. The old company is still alive and its old engine is one of the most interesting curiosities of the city. The engine house is situated on Alfred street, between King and Prince. We give an illustration of the company, taken from a photograph made on the Cameron street front of Christ Church, in 1880, just before it went to New York to attend the centennial of Washington's first inauguration.)

1775. Volunteer Company formed, Washington elected Honorary Captain. Several companies of Alexandrians fought in the Revolution.



Golf Club, Suter's Hill, first site selected for National Capitol.

1775. The Sun Fire Company was organized. Unfortunately this organization has disposed of its old apparatus, but as late as the early seventies it was in service and did good work.

1779. The town was incorporated by the General Assembly.

1780. Robert T. Hooe was elected first Mayor.



Appomatox—Elder's "Confederate Soldier," Washington and Prince Streets, and Committee at unveiling, 1889.

ALEXANDRIA THE CRADLE OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

1785. In March of this year delegates from Maryland and Virginia met in Alexandria to make a compact relative to the navigation of the Potomac and the import duties charged by the two States. This meeting led to demands from Pennsylvania and Delaware which resulted in an adjournment until September to Annapolis, Md., when there were present delegates from five States, who, after diligent conference, adjourned to meet representatives of all the thirteen States in Philadelphia, which body framed the Constitution of the United States. It can therefore be said that the American Union owes its birth to Alexandria.

In 1785, on the 17th of September, the foundation of the Lancasterian school was established. The corner-stone being laid by Lodge No. 385, of York Masons (illustrated).

1789. December 3, the cession by Virginia to the District was made, but Congress did not take control until 1801.

1791. April 15 the S. E. corner-stone of the District of Columbia was laid at Jones's Point, with Masonic honors, by Alexandria Lodge, No. 22.

1793. The first pavement was laid on King street, extending from Fairfax to Pitt streets. The money was raised by the sale of lottery tickets and by private subscriptions. Lotteries were not then in disrepute.

1798. The 22nd of February was first celebrated by a birth-night ball at Gadsby's tavern (now City Hotel). Washington was present.

1799. December 14 Washington died and his funeral was attended by the Mayor and City Council of Alexandria and nearly all the population, many of whom walked the seven miles to Mount Vernon to show their respect for their greatest citizen.

After the Revolution a new academy building was erected near the corner of Washington and Wolfe streets. To this school Washington gave during his life £50 per annum for a free department "for the sons of widows," and in his will bequeathed \$4,000, as the following extract from his will shows:

"To the Trustees of the Academy in the town of Alexandria I give in trust \$4,000, or, in other words, twenty of the shares which I hold in the Bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a free school."



Mrs. C. C. Smoot's where Lafayette was feted.

tower and town clock was erected. Rebuilt in 1873.

1824. Lafayette visited the city and was royally received and entertained by the Masonic fraternity and the citizens generally. We present an illustration of the fine residence now owned by Mrs. C. C. Smoot, corner Duke and St. Asaph, where he was entertained at a magnificent ball.

1824. "A country can be free if she WILLS it," was the motto at reception parade to Lafayette. Since that date Alexandria has accomplished everything that SHE WILLED.

Our age seems to be one of souvenirs, some people assert that the country has run souvenir mad, but to prove that we are way in the rear at this date it is only necessary to reproduce the following poetical extract from a letter of Benj. Hallowell, written to his uncle Comley, in Philadelphia, the day of his marriage, while resting between Alexandria and Sandy Springs:

1800. General Daniel Robedeaux came to Alexandria and built and resided in the house on Lee street owned by the late John T. Hill.

1801. February 27 Congress took control of the city under the act creating the District of Columbia.

1803. The city was visited by a yellow fever scourge, and lost 200 of its citizens.

1807. The embargo did damage to the city's trade.

1814. On August 28th, the British captured and plundered the city.

1816. In September the celebrated "Female Stranger," arrived in Alexandria, and died on the 4th of October following, at the City Hotel. (See sketch and illustration.)

1817. A handsome market building, surmounted by a

Destroyed by fire in 1871, and



Lee Camp Hall and Veterans starting on Confederate Memorial Day, 1906.

"Each lover of liberty surely must get,
 Something in honor of Lafayette.
 There's a Lafayette watch-chain, a Lafayette hat,
 A Lafayette this and a Lafayette that:
 But I wanted something as lasting as life—
 And took to myself a Lafayette wife."

Just think of it! a "lover of liberty" taking unto himself a wife! The day after this was written, Lafayette passed the home of the bridal couple, in Alexandria, and the "General politely raised his hat, not knowing that Margarette was a bride or that I had the day before called her my Lafayette wife."



COL. ARTHUR HERBERT,
 Col. 17th Va., C. S. A., last
 descendant of Col. Car-
 lysle born in old Carlyle
 house.

Benjamin Hallowell started his celebrated school on Oronoco street, "near Washington," really on corner of St. Asaph.

1827. Alexandria subscribed \$250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on condition that connection be made with Alexandria Canal. President John Quincy Adams broke earth on this canal at Georgetown. An argument used for building this canal being that its waters could be used by the community, which was poorly supplied from wells and water carts. When the canal was opened the idea was quickly abandoned.

1827. In January fifty-three houses destroyed by fire, involving a loss of over \$100,000. Relief Hook and Ladder Company organized.

1827. A benevolent society was organized with Thomas Jacobs as president and Benjamin Hallowell as secretary, and a number of prominent Quakers and citizens as members. The object as stated by Mr. Hallowell, in his autobiography was "to assist slaves who were willed to be free." The association published some letters in the "Alexandria Gazette," as early as the year 1827, favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Congress to the same effect, "signed by and sent a petition to all the Judges of the District and nearly all the Pastors of the Gospel in Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, and over

1,500 voters of the two counties comprising the District, one on the North and the other on the South side of the Potomac." This petition was ignored by Congress.

1830 to 1840 represents a period of active business operations. Alexandria expended large amounts of money in aiding to build the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and in building the Alexandria Canal. Large amounts of coal was brought to Alexandria from the Cumberland mines, but other trade was not sufficiently developed to make the success anticipated.

1833. The house on the southwest corner of Washington and Queen streets, owing to the death of Mrs. Hooe, was sold to John Lloyd, who bid above the estimated value. Within a few days Mr. Hallowell purchased from the Potomac Bank, through Phineas Janney the tobacco warehouse on Washington street, near the corner of Cameron, which he had been using as a school house since 1830, and also the sugar house (refinery) which he had remodeled and used for a school and boarding house. Later the two structures were connected by a building which was used for school rooms, teachers' rooms and boarders. The tobacco house and connection have been torn down. In 1871 Taylor and Blackburn purchased the "Sugar House," and Professor Blackburn later bought out Mr. Taylor and still continues the old school. We are indebted to him for the use of the pen and ink sketch showing the old building, drawn by Mr. Hallowell.

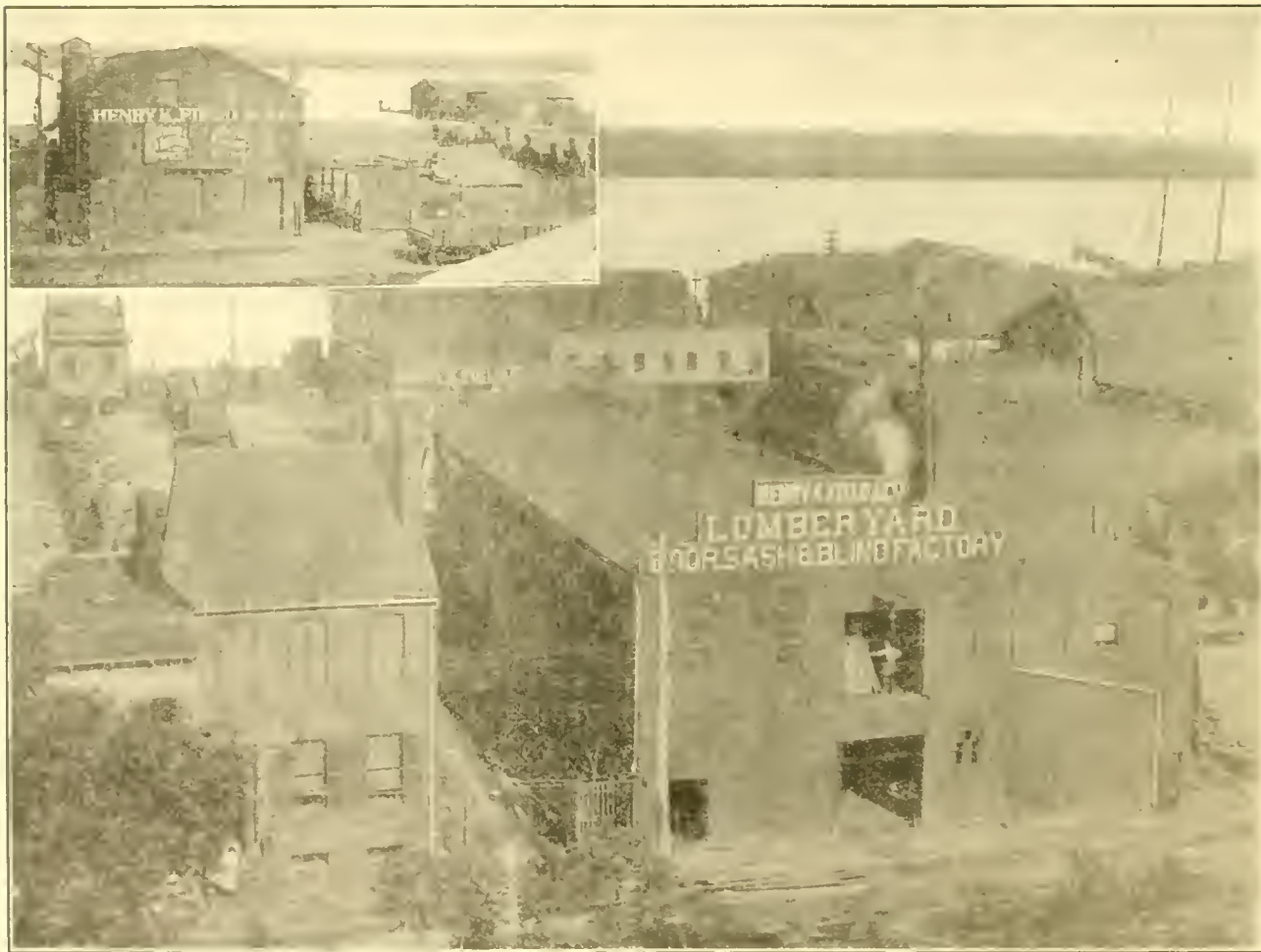
1833. May 6 Captain Randolph pulled President Jackson's nose, on steamboat "Sydney," lying at the Alexandria wharf.

1834. Lyceum was organized. Benjamin Hallowell unanimously elected president. Fine Hall built S. W. corner Washington and Prince streets. Many noted men delivered addresses in this building, notably, President John Q. Adams, Caleb Cushing, Samuel Goodrich (Peter Parley), now residence of Dr. McGuire.

1846. In September Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia, the State assuming three fourths of its debt.

The era of railroad building now began, and Alexandria took an active part in the work, beginning and partly building three lines of road—the Orange and Alexandria, the Manassas Gap and the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire, in addition to which, just prior to the war, a line was built to the south end of the Old Long Bridge.

1848. Alexandria Volunteers in the Mexican War returned under Captain M. D. Course, afterward Colonel of the 17th Vir-



Industrial Alexandria—HENRY K. FIELD & CO., Lumber and Mill Work of all kinds. Yards and Factories covering over three acres. Employ an average of 40 hands. Office located 115 N. Union Street. Factory North Lee. Georgia Pine Yards Union and Queen Streets. The building at this yard, as shown in illustration was in the earlier part of the last century the residence of Mr. Jamieson, the man who made Alexandria famous by his crackers, which Queen Victoria, as a young woman, so relished that she imported them for the Royal table. Ship Lumber and Finished Supplies all over Northern Virginia, Southern Maryland, and to Washington.

ginia and Brigadier General in Kemper's Division. (See illustration of his home, now owned by Mr. C. C. Leadbeater).

1850. March 22 the Alexandria water company was chartered.

1851. Water company organized. Benj. Hallowell, president.

1852. October. Water mains, seven miles in length, were opened and the pure water of Cameron Run has ever since supplied the city.

1855. At the Dowell store fire, on King street (site of Baader's store (see illustration); several prominent citizens were crushed by a falling wall. A monument to their bravery and patriotism was erected by the townspeople.

1859. The Alexandria Riflemen escorted the Governor to Harpers Ferry to suppress John Brown's Raid. Three other companies of Alexandria soldiers and a battalion of Alexandria artillery also went to Harpers Ferry and remained during the

trial and execution of John Brown and other insurgents.

1861. The war came on. The city was captured by the Federal troops on

May 24 and Ellsworth and Jackson were killed May 24, 1861. Old house (destroyed by fire 1872.) Confederate flag shown and new building in corner. Latest story in connection therewith: A dorky guide approached a leading merchant, lately, and said, "Boss, I see a guide—let me sho' you 'roun?" "What can you tell me, boy?" "Dar is de

Marshall House, where Lord Fairfax killed Elzworf." (See illustration.)

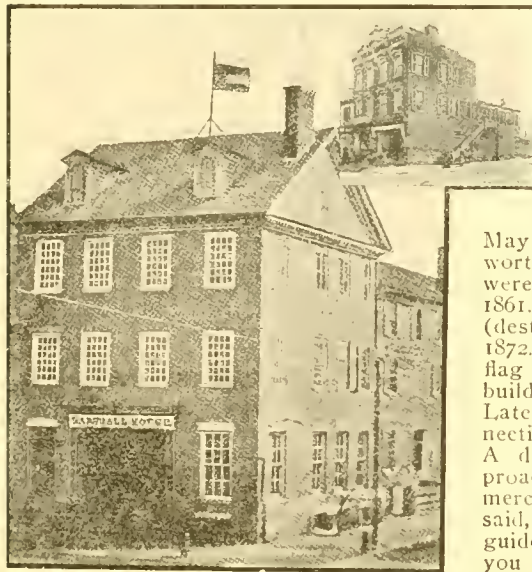
1865. With the return of peace, Alexandria again started to build up her waste places, but had a very hard struggle. She lost almost her entire interest in the railroads built by her, and as the canal proved a failure, it was sold, and the city has as a legacy for her debt a few acres of river front, now being improved with fine factories.

1871. On the night of May 19 the market building was destroyed by fire. This building was rebuilt in 1873. the illustrations thereof showing two sides, Royal and Cameron streets, and the handsome Masonic Temple. It gives the city government magnificent offices, courtrooms, etc., as well as providing a fine home for Washington Lodge. The tower over the centre of the City Hall and the clock was presented to the city by the late Mr. John B. Daingerfield, one of the most benevolent, enterprising, and successful men the city ever produced. Our illustration shows the original and new building.

1880. March 9 Centennial of the founding of the municipality was celebrated by the Mayor, City Council and citizens. The oration was delivered by Mr. William F. Carne and a poem written and read by Henry P. Whittington. The program of parade follows:

One hundred boys, bearing torches; Capt. Jas. F. Webster, with a platoon of policemen; Chief Marshal and Aids; Assistant Marshals; the Alexandria Musical Association; the Alexandria Light Infantry; St. John's Cadet Battalion; Officers and soldiers of the United States and Confederate States armies; Chaplain, Orator, Poet and other guests; Judges and Officers of the Courts; Members and Officers of the City Council; the City School Board; Fire Wardens and Chief Engineer; the Friendship Fire Company, organized in 1774; the Sun Fire Company, organized in 1775; the Relief Hook and Ladder Company, organized in 1788; the Hydraulion S. F. Company, organized in 1827; Clarkson's Cornet Band; the Columbia S. F. Company, organized in 1871.

1889. May 24, the beautiful statue of the Confederate soldier, commonly known as "Appomattox," was unveiled. It was erected by the surviving Confederates to their comrades who lost their lives in battling for the "lost cause." The monument is a most excellent piece of artistic work and is carefully looked after by the good women of our city, all of whom take pride and pleasure in thus commemorating the deeds of the heroes who left Alexandria to do battle for principle. The monument is



Marshall House, Old and New



Industrial Alexandria SHOES. THE PAFF SHOE FACTORY. Chas. Bendheim, President; Fred J. Paff, Vice-President; J. M. Hill, Secretary and Treasurer; H. E. Poss, Superintendent. This Company gives employment to 84 people, employing 11 Travelers, who are kept busy. Their output is 1,200 pairs of Infants', Children's and Misses' Shoes daily. Their annual pay-roll is nearly \$40,000. They sell principally South and West, and do a business in excess of \$150,000.00. No better Shoes are made in their line.

erected at the corner of Washington and Prince streets, the point from which the Alexandria soldiers started South in 1861.

TER-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION STARTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

1895. Hon. Wm. H. May, as a Member of the Legislature, introduced a Resolution asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 as a preliminary sum for properly representing the Ter-Centennial. Alexandria can, therefore, claim through her representative, Mr. May, to have put in motion the ball which has resulted in the Jamestown Exposition.

*1899. October 12, Alexandria celebrated the 150th anniversary of the platting and laying out of the city, in which work George Washington assisted. A doubt has been cast upon this statement, but the following extract, published by Mr. William F. Carne, sets forever at rest this question:

"Some of the field notes made by the boy surveyor, George Washington, when he assisted in laying out the town of Alexandria, in 1748, were copied by the late Dr. J. M. Toner, from a memorandum book kept by Washington, when he was sixteen years old. They are as follows:

"The course of the town of Alexandria; the meanders of the river.

S. 84½ et. 3 chains.
S. 52 et. 17 L.
S. 24 E. 5 E. 9 S.

to a point at a small hickory standing above the landing place.

S. 70 E. 1 C. 25 L.
S. 45 E. 3 C. 18 L."**

The following extract from Harper's Magazine is reproduced as most appropriately ending this brief sketch of our old city's chronological table:

"All portions of Alexandria speak of Washington. In this city one may find, if he will blow aside the dust of a century,

*Washington first studied surveying under a Mr. Williams, in Westmoreland County, but perfected himself in this important line under George Hume, a noted Scotch engineer, who emigrated to America and settled in the Northern Neck, and did some celebrated work in surveying, among which was the laying out of the city of Fredericksburg. (See Henry's Statutes.)

footprints of the Father of His Country, that tell of his ways as he moved round about home. Elsewhere the great chief is on horseback, or sits high in some chair of state, lofty and removed from common men, but in Alexandria, he is dismounted and afoot—a townsman and a neighbor."

November 1, Washington Monument Association organized. Wm. B. Smoot, president; C. C. Leadbeater, treasurer; and Alex. J. Wedderburn, secretary, who together with the following, composed the organization: George R. Hill, E. E. Down



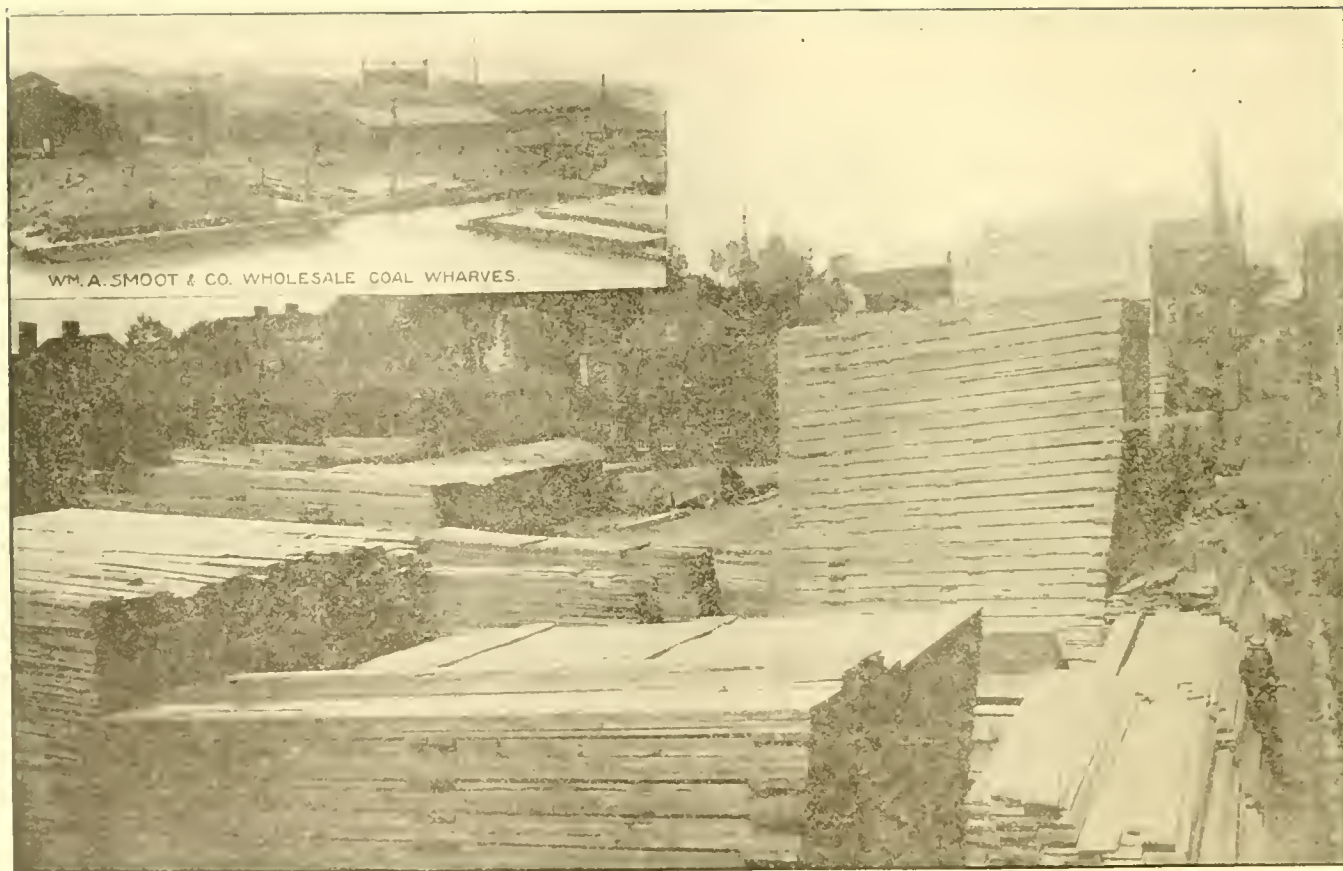
Residence F. H. Harper,
Prince Street.



Portrait and residence of Hon. Wm. H.
May, ex-member of Legislature.

ham, A. W. Armstrong, J. K. M. Norton, J. M. Hill, John W. May, Ashby Miller, Isaac Eichberg, and George A. Appich.

December 13 and 14, the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of Virginia, met in Alexandria, and, on the 14th, assisted by the Grand Lodges of the several jurisdictions of the United States, proceeded on a pilgrimage over the same route that was covered at Washington's funeral. The Mayor and City Council of Alex-



Industrial Alexandria—LUMBER, COAL, AND PLASTER. These are the products chiefly dealt in by Wm. A. Smoot, father and son. Owning extensive plaster mines in Nova Scotia they import direct and grind in Alexandria. Their coal trade is very extensive, shipping largely direct from the mines. The lumber business is one of the most important of the city's industries and covers a large area as can be seen from the illustration. They have extensive mills where every character of sash, door and blind work is done, as well as all kinds of planing and other wood work. They ship through all of the back country and have a large trade in Washington.

andria, Lodge No. 22, hundreds of our citizens, and thousands of others, paid homage to the dead hero at Mount Vernon, and repeated again the ceremony of a hundred years ago and laid a tribute on the tomb of Washington the great, the noble, the true; Washington, the patriot, the statesman, the soldier; Washington, the Mason, the fireman, the surveyor, the farmer; Washington, the foremost in history, the champion of human liberty, the friend of humanity.

1900. The first petrified brick laid on King street, between Royal and Union. Much credit is due to Hon William H. May, ex-Member of the Legislature, for pushing this matter among the property owners. In the Council, ex-Mayor Henry Strauss was an earnest advocate of the movement. Mr. M. B. Harlow and other members of the Reform League, actively pressed street improvements.

The Female Stranger's Grave.

In St. Paul's Episcopal graveyard is to be found an iron railing surrounding a tomb, upon which can be read the following inscription:

To the Memory of a
FEMALE STRANGER,
Whose mortal sufferings terminated

On the 11th day of October, 1816,

Aged 23 years and 8 months

This Stone is placed here by her disconsolate

Husband, in whose arms

she sighed out her

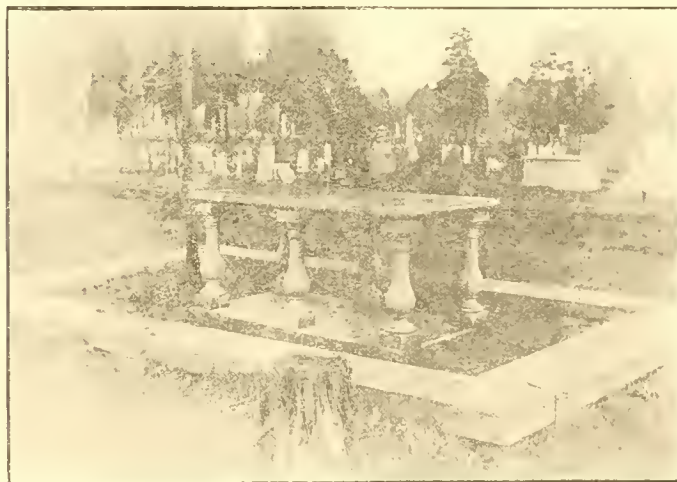
Latest breath, and who, under God,

Did his utmost even to sooth the cold dull ear of death.

"How lov'd, how valu'd once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot,
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art and all the proud shall be."

"To Him gave all the Prophets witness that through His name whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins"—Acts, 10 chap. 43 verse.

One of the unsolved mysteries of the world is to be found in the above grave and epitaph to the Female Stranger. The only facts known about this singular tomb is that in September, 1816, a gentleman, accompanied by a lady very ill, arrived at Alexandria and put up at the City Hotel. She remained in her room until her death on October 11. Her husband was very taciturn, and gave no information as to himself or family. After the



The Female Stranger's Grave.

death of the lady he purchased the lot above referred to and erected the tomb, giving in payment of his debts drafts on England (which tradition says were returned dishonored). He then disappeared and was never again heard of, although it is claimed by some old people that he was seen in prison in a Northern State. The incident has led to the publication by Mr. Wm. F. Carne of a most interesting story, entitled, "The Narrative of John Trust."



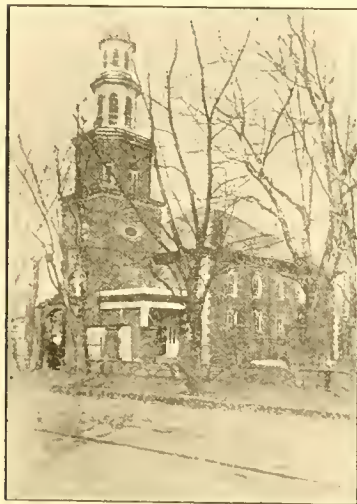
Industrial Alexandria—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Wm. H. May & Son, established directly after war closed, do a large and extending business. The senior member represented the city in the legislature, and has been prominent in city affairs for many years and is associated with his son John W., a progressive young business man. They represent large agricultural implement houses, and deal largely in seeds and manufacture fertilizers.

Historical Points of Interest



NO OTHER city in the United States has as many historical points of interest as the old City of Alexandria, "Washington's home town." Volumes could be written in regard to them, and yet the whole story would not be half told. The visitor to Alexandria treads upon holy, historic ground, and if the tale were told each one of the old and stately houses (a number of which we show in our illustrations) of Colonial times, and each one of the original nine streets could an interesting tale unfold. Space, however demands that I confine myself briefly to the chief points of interest in and around Alexandria.

First comes **OLD CHRIST CHURCH** (p. 4), owing to its connection with both **Washington** and **Lee**.



Christ Church,
Washington Street View.

The recent discussion of the confiscation of church property in France brings to mind the fact that the Legislature of the State of Virginia, directly after the Revolution, enacted much more drastic measures in confiscating the property of the established church, as all the glebe lands of the various state churches were confiscated with the exception of those belonging to Christ Church and "one other" (probably the Falls Church, which was a part of the same parish). The churches depended upon these glebes for support, and it is believed that the confiscation of their property entailed great hardship upon them. Owing to the influence of Washington and Charles Lee, the legislature failed to include the property of Christ Church in the

confiscation act. It is a fact that this confiscation caused great inconvenience and loss to the churches, but it is also a fact that men like George Mason and others, prominent in the Established Church (Episcopal) were ardent advocates of the act, and probably did as much to secure its passage as any one else.

Next in importance is the **ALEXANDRIA-WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 22**. (See sketch.)

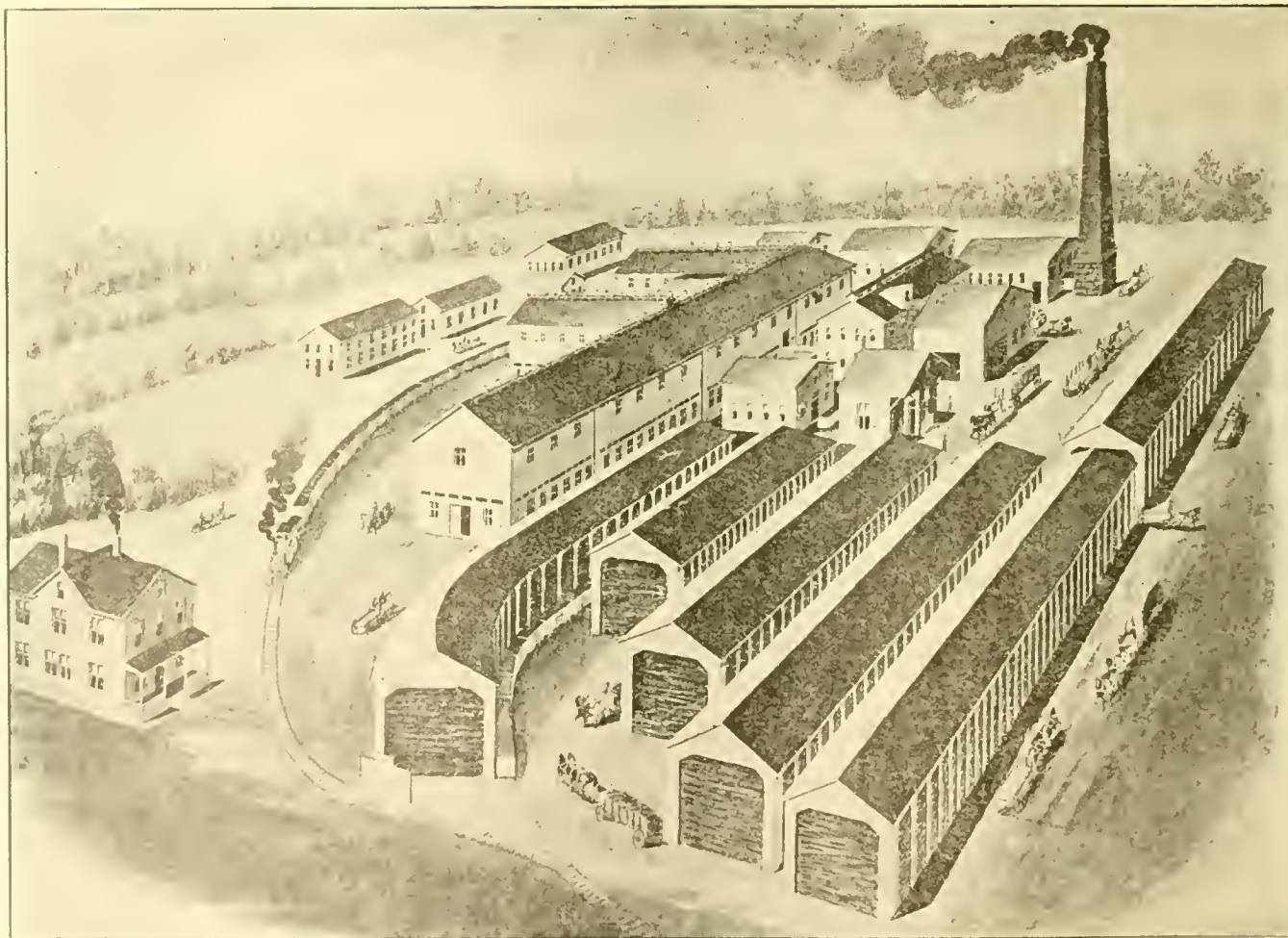
The **CARLYLE AND BRADDOCK HOUSE** (pp. 5 and 6) unquestionably is the next most interesting sight for the visitor. All visitors are invited to pass through the "Alexandria Sunday Times" Office and avail themselves of our files of leading papers, or of any information that can be given them.

The following interesting sketch was handed the writer by a prominent and well-known gentleman residing near this city, and who is perfectly acquainted with every fact stated.

"The old Carlyle house was built by John Carlyle in the



Interior of Christ Church.



Industrial Alexandria -LEATHER. The leather trade, established in 1820, by the grandfather of the present members of the firm of C. C. Smoot & Sons has been one of the institutions of the city. The company is incorporated with Mr. Wm. B. Smoot, as President; J. C. Smoot, Treasurer, and Robt. S. Jones, Secretary. They manufacture principally packers hides, and have a present capacity of between 16,000 and 17,000 hides weekly, making nothing but the best grade of oak tanned leather. Principal office Washington and Wolfe Streets, with tanneries at Sperryville, Va., and Wilkesberry, N. C. Illustration is of the latter tannery.

year 1745. He came over as Collector of Customs under the Crown, and settled first at Dumfries, in the old colonial days. He married Sarah Fairfax, a daughter of William Fairfax, of Belair, and was one of the original trustees named in the charter of the city of Alexandria. At the solicitation of General Washington and William Fairfax, he was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, Major and Quartermaster during the French and Indian War, and while acting as such entertained Governors Dinwiddie, Sharpe, Delaney, Morris and General Braddock, whose disastrous campaign and death has passed into history.

"William Herbert married Sarah Carlyle and resided at the old Carlyle mansion up to his death. And his son, William Herbert, resided there until he moved to Shuter's Hill. Col. Arthur Herbert, the youngest son of William Herbert, was the last member of the family born there. The lawn in the early days stretched down to the river, and the stories of the house, having been built over an old Indian fort, are purely imaginary. It was the seat of much old-fashioned hospitality. General Washington, in his diary, makes frequent mention of dining at Colonel Carlyle's, where an open house was kept for all the gentry of that day, a society, for culture and refinement, that was unsurpassed. The annals of the vestry of Christ Church show that upon the failure of the contractor to finish that church, Col. Carlyle took the contract and finished it, and among the old family silver left by him was a silver flagon, basket and two goblets that were used in the church many years in the

administration of the sacrament."

The **OLD CITY HOTEL**, with its history so closely identified with that of Washington, is probably the next point of interest.

Braddock Heights, situated about a mile northwest of the city, was where the Army of Braddock was camped during the interim between its landing and the advance to Fort Du Quesne. It is now one of the most prosperous of the numerous suburban towns around Alexandria, and is situated directly on the Mt. Vernon Railroad. An illustration is given of Robert Elliot's house. He is one of Alexandria's most energetic real estate men.

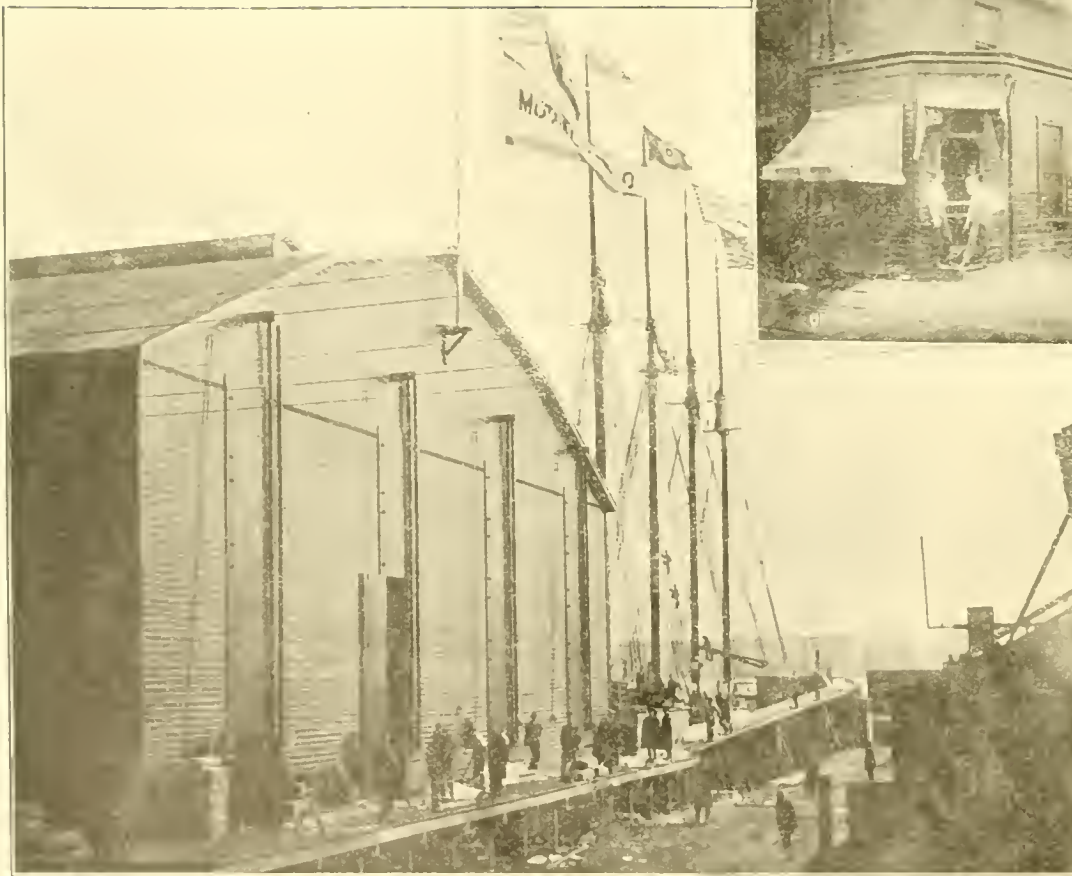
The **OLD FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY**, to which Washington belonged, and to which he presented the most modern fire engine of his day, imported from France and purchased in Philadelphia, in 1774, and sent by ox-team to the old company

at Alexandria. The original engine unfortunately was disposed of years ago but the present engine was much needed, and the company had to dispose of the Washington engine so as to purchase the one they now have, which was in constant use and did efficient service up to the early 70's. It is still in good repair and forms one of the chief attractions of Alexandria, and in case of need both it and its veteran members would be heard from. Ex-Mayor E. E. Downham is the present President of the Company. Their engine house is situated on south Alfred street, between King and Prince.

The **LAFAYETTE HOUSE**. (See illustration, p. 11.)



Residence of Robt. F. Downham, southeast corner of Washington and Oronoco streets. House in which Edmund I. Lee wrote Congressional resolutions relative to Washington—"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."



Natural Ice Storage Warehouse.



Office and Works.

Industrial Alexandria—ICE FACTORY. Mutual Ice Co., Cameron and Union Sts., W. M. Reardon, President, H. Hammond, Treasurer, W. M. Reardon Jr., Secretary, Manufacturers of Plate and Can Ice, dealers in Kennebec River Ice and Mico Water. Capacity of 40 tons per day, and storage capacity of 400 tons per day, from house or vessel. They employ an average of from 30 to 50 men according to the season. It is one of the important industries of the city and during the ice famine refused to raise the price to its city customers or to sell to outsiders at the higher rate.

The First Presbyterian Church (Churches) was built in 1774. Washington contributed to the funds and often attended service in the old building. This building was destroyed by fire July 26, 1835, and rebuilt in 1836—(illustrated).

The **MARSHALL HOUSE** (p. 13), of which we give the original view as seen in 1861, and the present view in the corner, is a point of great interest from the fact that on the 17th of April, 1861, the day that Virginia seceded, Mr. James Jackson raised a Confederate flag over his house and said it should only come down over his dead body. On the 24th of May, when the city was evacuated by the Confederate forces and the Federals took possession, under command of Col. Elmore Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, he marched his regiment up King street, to the corner of Pitt, halted them in front of the Marshall House and he, together with a squad of his men, rushed up the stair-

way and tore down the Confederate flag. On coming down, he was met by Mr. Jackson, with a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, who discharged one of the barrels into the colonel, killing him instantly. He was about to fire the second load when Corporal Brownell knocked up his gun, shot him and then bayoneted him.

The **CONFEDERATE MONUMENT** (p. 10), situated at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets, was erected by



ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL.

The Alexandria Hospital is one of the most perfect institutions of its kind in any small city of the Union and is said to excel many of the larger cities.

the Alexandria Confederates to the memory of their comrades, who fell in the "lost cause," and who started out from that point from Alexandria on the 24th of May, 1861. The illustration given not only shows the monument, but the committee of soldiers and citizens who participated in the unveiling ceremonies, on the 24th day of May, 1889.

On the southwest corner of Washington and Prince streets diagonally opposite the monument, is the old Lyceum Building, in which many notable addresses were made, among the speakers being ex-President John Quincy Adams, and on the southeast corner is the handsome residence of Judge J. K. M. Norton (illustrated as decorated for the "Sesqui"), who so long and efficiently served the City as Corporation Judge.

LEE CAMP. Passing up Prince street a square and a half, between Columbus and Alfred, is **LEE CAMP HALL**, a picture



Fairfax House, Residence of Wm. A. Smoot, Jr.
Formerly Residence of Dr. Fairfax.



Industrial Alexandria—H. S. LEADBEATER, JR., INC., Established 1791. C. C. Leadbeater, President,
 E. S. Leadbeater, Vice President, John Leinbecker, Secretary and Treasurer.
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

of which we give, together with the old veterans as they started out to attend Memorial exercises on the Confederate Memorial Day, 1906. This hall also contains the City Library.

CONFEDERATE VETER- ANS. (See illustration, p. 12.)

July 7, 1884, **LEE CAMP**, No. 5, Virginia, was organized, with the following officers: Commander, Philip B. Hooe; First Lieut.-Com., Wm. A. Smoot; Second Lieut.-Com., Frank Power; Third Lieut.-Com., K. Kemper; Adjutant, Edgar Warfield; Quartermaster, R. M. Latham; Chaplain, Rev. G. H. Norton; Surgeon, Dr. Robt. C. Powell; Treasurer, R. F. Knox; Officer-of-the-Day, A. Howell. Many of these and of their Comrades who composed the Camp, have crossed over to "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground," but their memory is kept green by their surviving Comrades and the Good Women of Alexandria, to whose efforts in a great measure the splendid building, Lee Camp Hall, on Prince street, was secured. In this building the City Library is located, and this, too, is maintained principally through the efforts of these daughters of Alexandria, who cannot be excelled in good works. The officers of Lee Camp for 1907 are Commander, Wm. A. Smoot; First Lieut.-Com., W. W. Sherwood; Second Lieut.-Com., J. W. Hammond; Third Lieut.-Com., John Hooff; Adjutant, Chas. S. Taylor; Chaplain, K. Kemper; Quartermaster, Alex. Lyles; Officer-of-the-Day, Jessie Murry.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL (p. 8). On the corner of Washington and Wolfe streets, is situated Washington School. Our portrait shows the old school still standing, built 1817, and the New High School, and Colonel Kemper, ex-Mayor of the City, and present Superintendent of Public Instruction. This school was endowed by Washington.



Federal Cemetery.

the Maryland side.

The **FAIRFAX HOUSE** is on the corner of Cameron and St. Asaph streets. (See illustration.)

The **MUNICIPAL BUILDING**, in which is the **MASONIC TEMPLE**, which is built upon the old Market Grounds, the scene of so many interesting episodes in the early days of the municipality. It is located on Royal, Cameron and Fairfax streets. (Illustrated together with first building.)

The **FEDERAL BUILDING** is located on the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets. (Illustrated.)

Dr. Dick's House, Washington's physician, where Washington was a constant visitor, is located on Duke street, near Fairfax.

We give illustration of the **ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL**, which shows that Alexandria is not behind in the way of promptly and efficiently caring for those in need of first class medical aid.

ROBERT E. LEE'S BOYHOOD HOMES IN ALEXANDRIA. We give two views of residences in which Robert E. Lee lived. (See sketch.)

STRANGER'S GRAVE. (See sketch.)

SUTER'S HILL (vulgarized Shuter's Hill). This is now the golf links. We give an illustration of the club house. In the early days it was a noted residential site, but it becomes of historical note from the fact that this point was selected as the site for building the National Capitol, but owing to Washington's objection to having the public buildings put upon the south side of the Potomac River, where he and his wife's grandson owned so much property, an Act was passed by the first Congress requiring that all public buildings be built upon



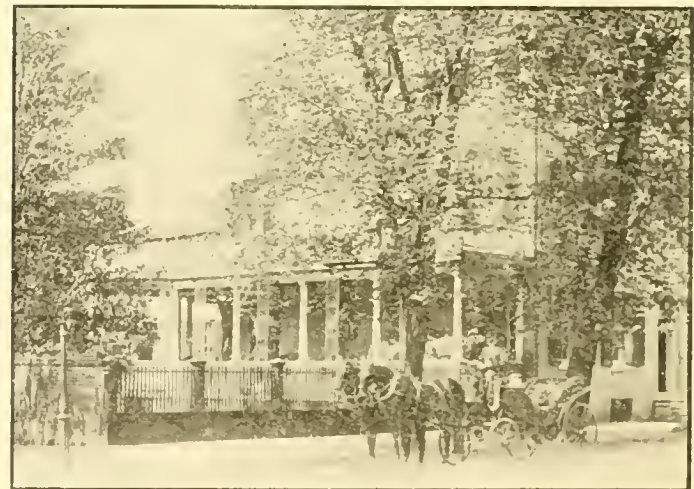
Hon. Thomas B. Murphy's Home,
Duke and Pitt Streets.



Residence of Mr. A. D. Brockett,
Washington Street.

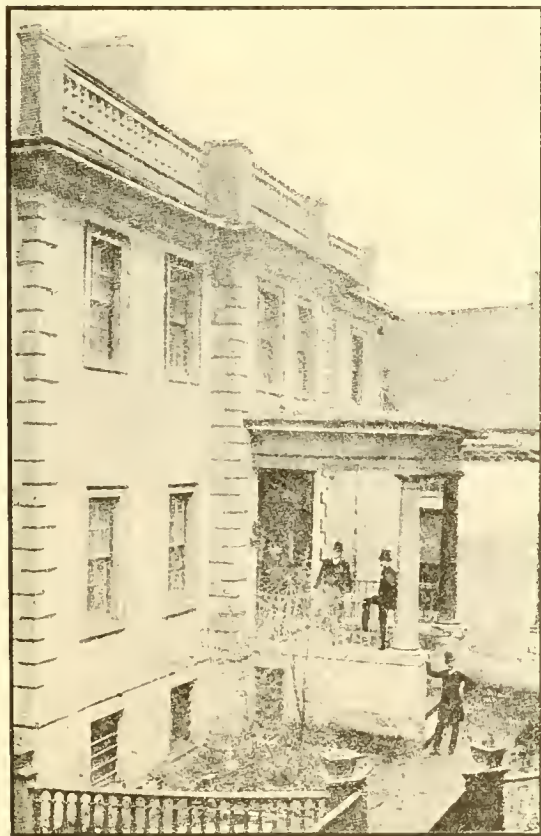


Handsome Residence of John A. Marshall,
Wolfe and St. Asaph Streets.



Residence of Wm. B. Smoot,
President C. C. Smoot Co.
Prince and Columbus Streets.

MT. VERNON, ARLINGTON, AND WASHINGTON.
It goes without saying that the great Magnets that at-



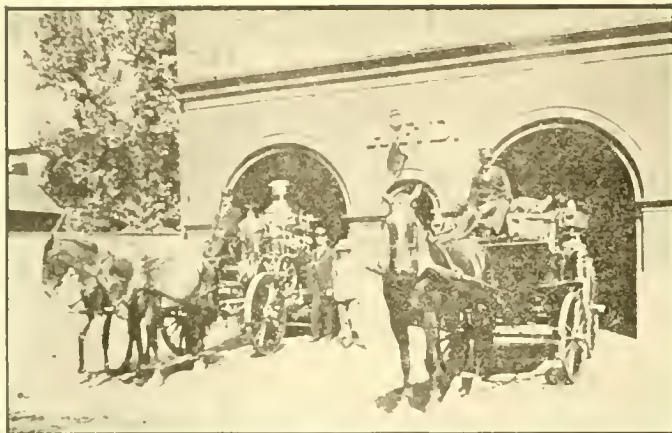
Front view Carlyle House—rear of Braddock House and
Alexandria Sunday Times office.

tract the people of not alone the United States, but the world, to this section, are the American "Mecca," Mt. Vernon, the Home and Tomb of he who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—**GEORGE WASHINGTON.** We not only give an illustration of his tomb and home, at Mt. Vernon, but we are glad to be able to show a photograph of the residence of Mr. Robert F. Downham, S. E. corner Washington and Oronoco streets, it being the house in which that gifted Alexandrian, Edmond I. Lee, penned the Resolutions that Congress, a few days later, adopted in relation to the death of the Great Patriot.

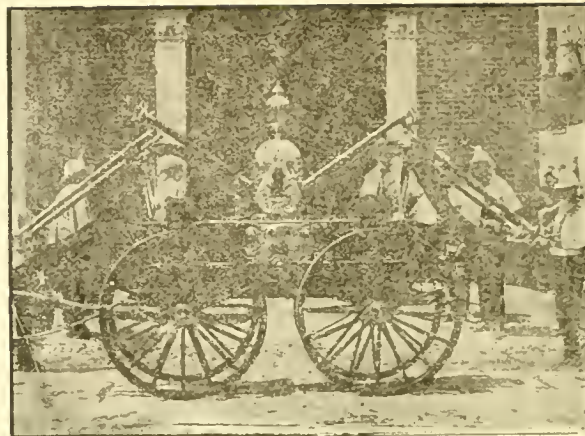
ARLINGTON, the American Westminster, built by George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Mrs. Washington, whose daughter, and heiress, Mary, married Robert E. Lee, is one of the most attractive points of interest, and when the **MEMORIAL BRIDGE** is built its easy access will make it doubly attractive.

OF WASHINGTON CITY there is no space in a book of this character to attempt to talk, that it is of great service to our City, is an undisputed fact, that as it increases in population and wealth, that as it is built up into a magnificent residential city for the wealthy people of the Nation, and as the Government expands there can be no doubt that Alexandria will materially benefit by each and every advance made by that great city and the country at large, which so materially aids in the growth and prosperity of its Capital City, will rejoice that **THE HOME TOWN** of Washington is benefitted by their expenditures. I reproduce an old illustration showing the parade at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol, participated in by Alexandria Lodge No. 22.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY ASSOCIATION. Organized January, 1903, for the purpose of properly commemorating the day of Washington's birth, in his **HOME TOWN.** Had splendid parades in 1903-4-and-6; with banquets in 1905 and '07. Fred. J. Paff was first President. Present officers are A. D. Brockett, President; Wm. A. Smoot, Jr., First Vice-President; Harry Hammond, Treasurer; Julian Y. Williams, Secretary. Headquarters, Chamber of Commerce. An organization of which the City is justly proud.



Reliance No. 5.
Ready for Service.



Friendship No. 1.
Washington's Fire Company, organized 1774.



Columbia No. 4.



Hook and Ladder No. 1.

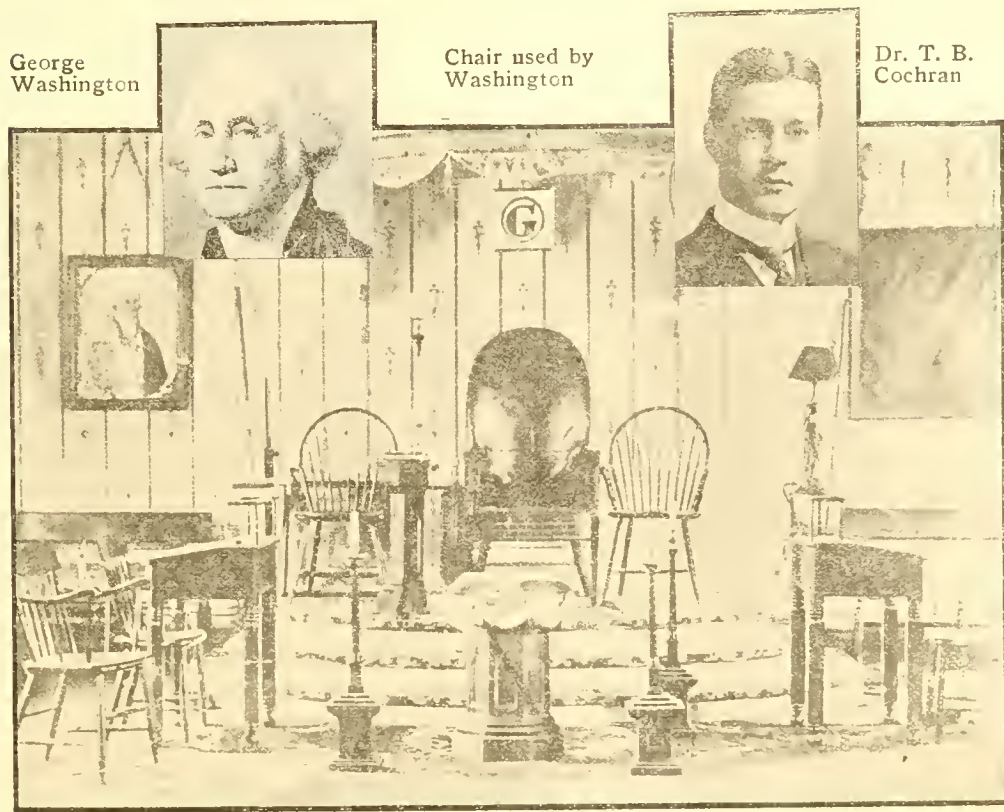
ALEXANDRIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22

My thanks are due to a prominent member of Washington Lodge, for the following very interesting and accurate history of the old Lodge. It will doubtless be read with intense interest and great satisfaction by the thousands who will read this book.

Masonic Temple

Is located on Cameron street, between Fairfax and Royal streets and is the property of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22. This Lodge obtained its first charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in February, 1783, and was known as No. 39, under the Pennsylvania jurisdiction, Robert Adam being the first Master, under this jurisdiction. In 1788,



Washington Lodge. First and Present Masters.

the Pennsylvania charter was surrendered, and a charter obtained from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, of which Edmund Randolph was then the Grand Master. Under the Virginia charter the Lodge was known as Alexander, No. 22. General Washington was appointed the first Master under the Virginia jurisdiction and served as such until the expiration of the appointive term, when he was elected by the Lodge to succeed himself. After the death of the General and in his honor, the Lodge's name was again changed, in 1805, to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, the name it now bears. In addition to the old Virginia char-

J. B. WALLER,
Clerk Gas.



E. C. DUNN,
Engineer.



SAM'L P. FISHER,
City Attorney.



F. W. LATHAM,
Supt. Gas.



P. F. GORMAN,
Tax Collector.



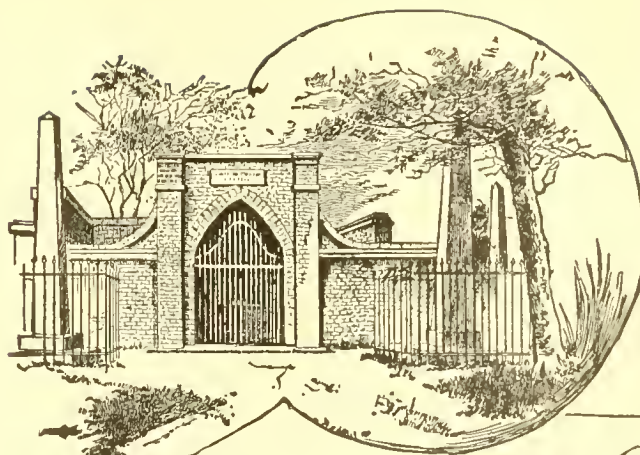
HON. FRED. J. PAFF, Mayor.
THE MAYOR AND CITY OFFICERS.



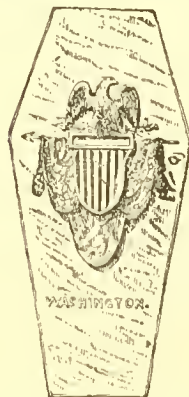
W. L. CRAVEN,
Council Messenger.

ter, which contains both the names of Washington and Edmund Randolph (who was subsequently his Secretary of State), the Lodge possesses an almost priceless collection of Washington relics, among them the trowel used by the General in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, September 18th, 1793. The Masonic apron woven by Madam Lafayette and presented to General Washington by Lafayette, in 1784, and worn by him at the above named ceremony; the Lesser Lights used at both the laying the corner-stone of the Capitol and at Washington's funeral; the Master's chair occupied by the General when Master; picture of Washington, by Williams, of Philadelphia, made in 1794, for the Lodge—the only one for which he sat while President. For this picture the Lodge has refused \$50,000. Washington's bed chamber clock, wedding gloves, farm spurs, field compasses, and numerous other genuine relics of the great patriot, rest in the niches and hang upon the walls of the sanctum sanctorium. There also can be seen a fine painting of Lord Thomas Fairfax, painted in London, in 1730, and one of Lafayette, by Hurdle, the Masonic aprons of Doctors Dick and Craik, his family physicians, worn by them at his funeral, comprise only a minor portion of its interesting and valuable collection. The history of this old Lodge, stretching over the entire period of our national existence, its membership originally constituted of the personal friends and neighbors of General Washington, is indeed intensely interesting, not only to members of the Fraternity, but to every true lover of the "mighty past."

Few, if any, subordinate Lodges in this country have participated in as many events of national importance as has old No. 22. Space will not permit us to enumerate them all, but prominent among the many are laying the first corner-stone of the District of Columbia, on Jones's Point, Va. (which they did) April 15th, 1791. They assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States September 18th, 1793, the Smithsonian Institute in 1847, of the Washington Monument, 1848; the Equestrian Statue of Washington at Richmond, Va., in 1850; and performed the Masonic ceremony at Washington's funeral, December 16th, 1799. On this occasion, Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick presided as Master. Five of the pall bearers, viz: Colonels Charles Simms, Dennis Ramsay, Wm. Payne, Geo. Gilpin, and Charles Little, were members of the Lodge, as were Rev. Jas. Muir (Chaplain), and Rev. Thos. Davis, Rector of Christ Church, who performed the religious service. No visitor to Alexandria should fail to see this historic land-mark and its sacred treasures, around which such precious memories cling.



Venerable indeed, but still vigorous in its old age, it has become by virtue of past associations, the shrine of American Masons, and it should be, as its history is their history, its honor their honor.



Lid of Washington's Coffin
Presented by John Struthers
of Philadelphia.



Mount Vernon, Fairfax Co., Va.—rear view
The Home and Tomb of Washington

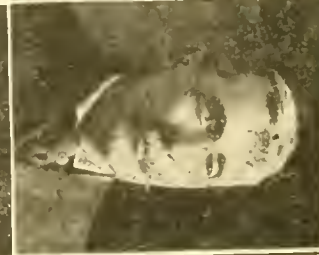
J. M. Hill



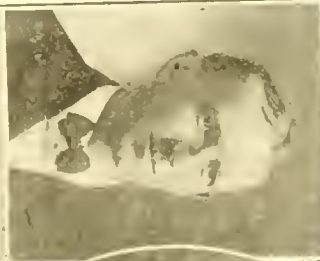
Jacob Brill



F. F. Marbury



W. W. Ballenger



H. K. K. Field

W. H. Sweeney



L. H. H. Thompson, Clerk

C. J. W. Summers
Central portrait, President J. R. N. Curtin
BOARD OF ALDERMEN

General Lee and Alexandria.



For the first time, probably, in any article about Alexandria, we are enabled to produce the photographs of the houses in which Gen. Robert E. Lee lived when a boy, and where he went to school, the old historic school house and the house in which Gen. Lee was first notified that he had been appointed Commander-in-Chief

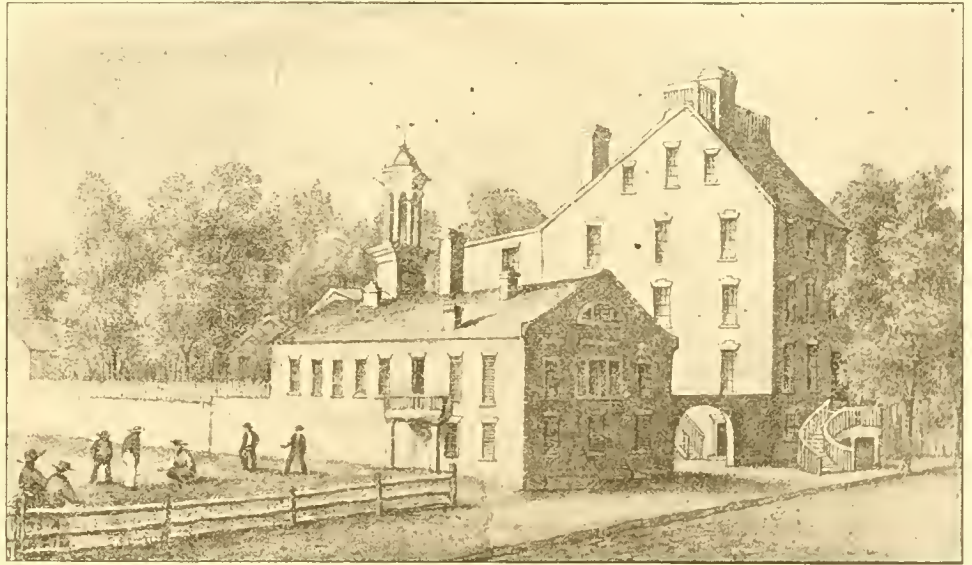
of the armies of Virginia at the outbreak of the war. We also give a reproduction of the residence of Edmund I. Lee, in which house he wrote the celebrated Resolution offered in Congress in which he voiced the world-famed expression: "First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The houses in which General Lee as a boy lived are on Oronoco street, about midway between Washington and St. Asaph streets, and also Christ Church parsonage, on Washington and Queen streets.

Hallowell School (now conducted by Professor Blackburn, to whom we are indebted for the copy of the old picture), is situated on the west side of Washington street, about one-half a square from Christ Church. On the cor-

ner of Queen and Washington streets only a few doors north is situated the Lloyd Mansion, occupied by Mrs. Yateman and Miss Minnie Lloyd. This is the house in which General Lee was first notified of his appointment (our thanks are due to Miss Lloyd for this information and for the following statement):

On the celebrated Sunday in April General Lee attended Christ



Benjamin Hallowell's celebrated school for boys at which ROBERT E. LEE and many other celebrated men were taught mathematics and everything pertaining to honorable manhood. Picture is taken from a pen and ink sketch drawn by Benjamin Hallowell and kindly loaned the writer by Professor Blackburn who now carries on the old school in the large building to the right of the "sugar house." The observatory shown in the rear, the school to the right and the playgrounds adjoining have since the war given place to handsome residences and the Synagogue.

E. S. Leadbeater

Henry Straus

Louis W. Brill

Henry Baader

Julian Y. Williams

Robert Monroe



W. H. Hellmuth

J. F. Birrell

Frank C. Spinks, Jr.

Chas. B. Marshall

Frank J. Evans

D. R. Stansbury, Clerk.

ALEXANDRIA COMMON COUNCIL

Church. When he came out of the Church, Miss Lloyd, then a young girl, joined him and taking hold of his hand, walked directly home, no one stopping them en route to say anything to the General, although it has been asserted that General Lee was



Residence of Mrs. Yeatman on the S. W. corner of Prince and Queen Streets. House in which General Lee was notified by Mrs. Tabb that he had been selected by the Constitutional Convention to command the Virginia forces.

notified of his appointment as he left Christ Church. Miss Lloyd continued, that when General Lee reached her home and entered the parlor they were met by her sister, Mrs. Tabb (mother of Mrs. S. G. Brent), who had arrived in Alexandria after the service at the church began. Mrs. Tabb met General Lee and informed him that a commission, which had been sent by a committee of the Convention, had accompanied her from Richmond to Alexandria, to inform him of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. "He stood right there," said Miss Lloyd, pointing to the center of the room,

"when my sister told him this and asked him whether he would accept the command. He replied that he had not been officially notified of the tender and that consequently he had nothing to say on the subject." As he was about to leave to go to Arlington he started to kiss Mrs. Tabb, but she being an intense rebel started back and said: "I won't kiss you, Cousin Robert, unless you accept the Command of the Virginia forces."

The next morning General Lee passed the house, going south, on Washington street from Arlington, accompanied by several gentlemen. He sat on horseback and waved his hand to the house and sent a note in addressed to Mrs. Tabb, on which was written: "I shall claim that kiss from my dear cousin."



Alexandria's Alms House, W. M. Smith, Superintendent

Alexandria's Brewery



IN the year 1862, ROBERT PORTNER, the pioneer brewer of the South, established in Alexandria, on a very moderate scale, the nucleus of a business which has since grown to mammoth proportions. It remained exclusively in the hands of Mr. Portner until May, 1883, when the present stock company was organized, an era from which dates the period of its most rapid expansion and greatest prosperity. The present fine plant of the ROBERT PORTNER BREWING CO. covers the greater portion of four city blocks, about 250,000 square feet, and all the latest scientific improvements in brewing, refrigerating and bottling machinery are applied in its construction. Their brewing department has a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels and the bottling department twenty million bottles. Their refrigerating, power and light equipment consists of a 300 ton refrigerating and ice-making plant, 1,200 horse-power boiler capacity, and electric engines and dynamos of 100 kilowatt power. Having their own car shop, in which they build and repair their

line line of refrigerator cars, they are enabled to meet promptly the trans-

portation demands of their various branches throughout the country.

PORTNER'S Brewery is one of the largest in the State and gives employment to more people than any other concern in the city, employing inside of the city 107 men and on the road and outside 168, or a total of 275. During the past year their pay roll amounted to \$68,835.40 in Alexandria and \$71,121.67 outside, or a total of \$139,957.07. They ship from 15 to 20 cars daily. The illustration presents only a faint idea of these great buildings. They manufacture 50 tons of ice daily.



Industrial Alexandria—R. PORTNER BREWING CO.

organized, composed principally of charmen of the various committees: M. B. Harlow, C. C. Carlin, Wm. B. Smoot, Gardner L. Boothe, Dr. Wm. M. Smith, Capt. J. C. King, George R. Hill, John May, E. E. Downham, J. R. N. Curtin, Judge J. K. M. Norton, John A. Marshall, Peter Aitcheson, C. C. Leadbetter, and Alexander J. Wedderburn. Mr. Harlow was chosen Chairman, and Alexander J. Wedderburn Secretary, and for ten weeks and until after the close of the Sesqui-Centennial was in charge of headquarters.

The late Hon. John F. Rixey and the members of the Senate and Congress from Virginia generally took an active part in advancing the proposed celebration. Mr. Rixey and Mayor Simpson, together with a large delegation of the citizens of Alexandria, called on Secretary of War Root and Secretary of the Navy Long, urging that the Army and Navy be properly represented at the celebration. These gentlemen, while courteous and promising to do what they could, were probably not in a position to do as much as they desired. The committee then called upon President McKinley to invite him to be present on the occasion. They were met in the most cordial manner, and while the President stated that he regretted that he could not be present, owing to a previous engagement,

that nothing that lay in his power to add to the proper celebration of so great an event would be left undone.

Just at this moment the door opened and Secretary Root entered. The President greeted him warmly, and said: "Root, you are just in time to meet these gentlemen from Alexandria,

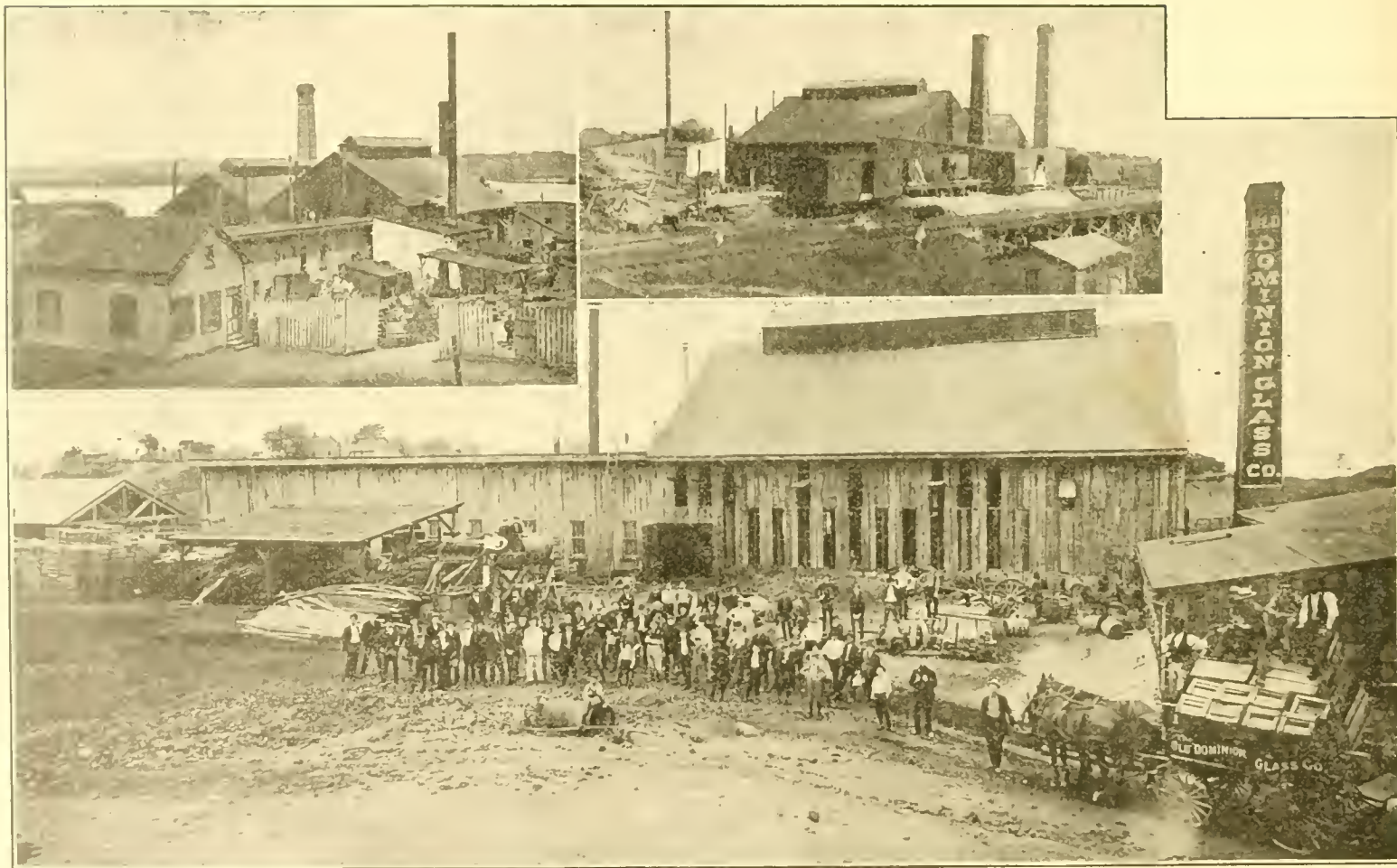
and I want you and Long to do everything that is in the power of the Army and Navy to add to the success of their Sesqui-Centennial celebration." With such an endorsement, from that time on the work of the committee was comparatively easy.

The naval forces of the United States represented at the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial on the night of October 11 were: The "Machias," Commander L. C. Logan; the Presidents dispatch boat "Dolphin," "Lieut. Com. W. H. H. Sutherland, and the "Marietta." The latter ship was under orders to sail for the Philippines at sunrise the next morning, but she nobly did her part in opening the Sesqui-Centennial. At seven-thirty o'clock these war-dogs made a most gorgeous display,

one which no Alexandrian had ever before witnessed. The "Machias" lay off Prince street, the "Dolphin" was nearly opposite Duke, and the "Marietta" a little further down the river. The Dolphin was the central point of a most gorgeous electrical display; which was beautifully rendered by all of the ships;



"Sesqui" Parade, Stonewall Jackson band passing headquarters, King and Washington Streets.



Industrial Alexandria—The OLD DOMINION GLASS WORKS manufactures glass bottles. It was established nearly six years ago, and has been a success from the start. Its officers are Henry K. Field, President; Geo. H. Schwarzmann, Manager; Lorenzo Wolford, Superintendent, and George D. Hopkins, Secretary-Treasurer. The plant covers nearly six acres, and its daily output is about two car loads. Its specialty is beer and soda bottles, although it makes all kinds, from a druggist's vial up. It employs upwards of 250 blowers and moulders, and a large number of boys. The wages paid are the highest, as the glass blower is a skilled artist and has the hardest kind of work to perform.

from the water's edge to top-mast rigging she presented in enchanting beauty an electrical ship. About the center of the vessel, apparently in mid-air, was an enormous electrical "D" which added beauty to the scene. The "Machias" and the "Marietta" flashed searchlights in every direction and Night was turned to Day.

The scene was one that pen cannot describe. The two remaining ships at twelve o'clock the next day fired the national salute in honor of the event, and at night repeated their electrical and searchlight display. During the firing of the salute the City bells were rung and engine whistles were blowing, and thousands of people who had gathered at the wharf were wild with enthusiasm.

THANKSGIVING AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Father Richard L. Carne, who for many years conducted the celebrated St. John's Academy, having arrived in Alexandria the night before, asked leave to celebrate mass in St. Mary's Church on the morning of the 12th. He preached a sermon from the text, "Unless the Lord keep the city, he watcheth in vain who keepeth it."—Ps. cxxvi:2. He briefly reviewed the history of the progress of his church from the Revolution to the present time, and concluded with a prayer that the homes of the people might still be prosperous and happy, and that from them they might be translated to a City not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

A SPLENDID SCENE.

From early dawn to long past midnight the city was a scene, such as is rarely found in many larger ones. I remember that the late Beriah Wilkins, of "The Washington Post," said to me: "During my day I have traveled the world over, I have seen hundreds of celebrations in all parts of it, but this is the most remarkable that I have ever seen. The decorations are not only magnificent but they are universal. In driving over Alexandria to-day I have noted with interest the beautiful decorations, but what has astounded me most is the fact that even the smallest negro cabin has at least one flag flying from its windows."

Probably in the world's history no town was ever more thoroughly decorated for an event than was Alexandria on this occasion. The people, loyal to the core, had entered into the

spirit of the occasion, and were determined to leave nothing undone to make it worthy of the great event that was being celebrated.

THE PROCESSION.

At 2.45 the procession formed on North Washington street and moved in close form and quick time along the following route: Washington to Fairfax, to Paine, to King, to Fairfax, to Prince, to Patrick, to Duke, to Washington, to Franklin, and counter-marched to Wolfe, Wolfe to Pitt, Duke to Fairfax, to Wikes, to Lee, to King, to Fairfax, to Cameron, to Royal, to Prince, and disbanded.

The Pageant extended over two and one-half miles in length, and contained five divisions. The first was led by Dr. Wm. M. Smith, Chief Marshal; Col. Louis C. Barley, Assistant Marshal, with aids, staff; the Mayor and City Council; Executive Committee, distinguished guests, including Commissioner Wright, of the District; Hon. Thos. G. Hayes, Mayor elect of Baltimore, Congressman Rixey, Hon. Beriah Wilkins, and many others. The United States naval officers. Then came the first division Military and Naval, Capt. Jas. E. King, Marshal. Second Division, civic organizations, Braxton B. Smith, Marshal, including the Improved Order of Red Men and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Third Division, labor organizations, E. M. Birrell, Marshal. Washington Branch of Pattern Makers League, with float from the Navy Yard, over three hundred men in line. Columbian Lodge 174 I. A. M., two hundred men in line. Alexandria glass-blowers. Fourth Division, Fire Department, Richard M. Latham, Marshal and aids; Veteran Associations of Baltimore and Washington; Washington Fire Department, Alexandria Fire Department.

Fifth Division, industrial. Chas. B. Paff, Marshal and aids. Numerous magnificent floats and displays.

In summing up the event, "The Washington Post" of the 13th says:

"The line of march was one solid mass of shouting, cheering, and rejoicing humanity, waving flags, banners, hats, and canes, and giving unlimited expression to their feelings of joy. Cheer after cheer pierced the air as troop after troop of soldiers passed, and the marines and sailors came in for lusty and long



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—This extensive Academy founded in 1869 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, on North Fairfax street, on what is now the Colonial Plats. It is one of the largest and most successful Girls' School in the South. It has been admirably conducted, and naturally the result is success. The Sisters later purchased the Dangerfield House, corner Prince and Columbus streets, which they enlarged to suit their necessities, but have had to again enlarge at an expense of nearly \$20,000, during 1906.



Interior of St. Mary's Academy, where the sisters of the Holy Cross educate 250 young ladies. The above represents the classroom and scholars. No better School can be found.

rounds of applause, while praise was liberally bestowed upon the various civic organizations. From the street, from windows, and housetops, the citizens viewed the brilliant pageant and endorsed it as the greatest spectacular exhibition which the old town had ever attempted.

"At Washington and Prince streets the procession passed through the grand court of honor, and beneath the shadow of the Confederate Monument. Tall and stately columns arose on either side of the two streets, and these were gaily decorated with a profusion of flags, red, white, and blue bunting, and appropriate draperies. Each passing organization gave its salute to the mute figure typical of the vanquished soldier. The pedestal of the monument was draped in the national colors, while from the arches which surrounded it floated the emblem of the reunited country.

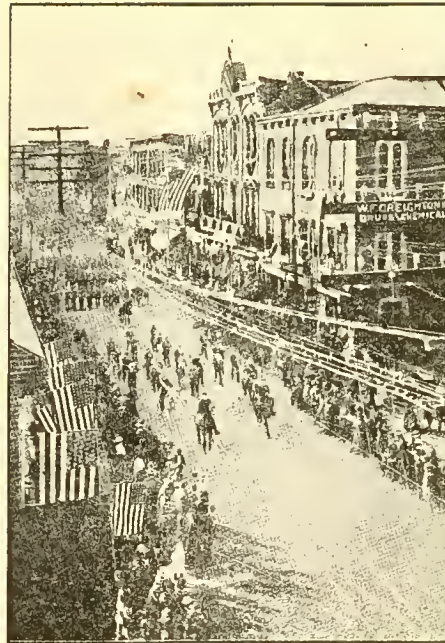
NIGHT PARADE.

"The parade formed on Fairfax and King streets at 7.30; moved from Fairfax to Queen, to Royal, to King, to Washington, to Oronoco, and counter-marched to Cameron, to Alfred, to King, to Paine, to Prince, to Washington, to Franklin; counter-marched to Wolfe, to St. Asaph, to Duke, to Pitt, to Prince, to Fairfax, to Duke, to Royal, and disbanded. Capt. Jas. E. King, Marshal, Alexandria Light Infantry, 14 historical floats, 300 masqueraders."

"The Baltimore Sun" of the 13th says:

"All the climes of the earth seem to have contributed to the grotesque company.

"The finest spectacle of the line came next, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, headed by a float showing George Washington and his Irish aide, Colonel Fitzgerald, Mayor of Alexandria in 1787. Each Hibernian in line carried a fairy lamp and the streets



"Sesqui" Parade, King and Pitt Streets.

glittered with light as they moved. Floats followed, illustrating the history of Alexandria from the Indian Conquest, Washington laying out Alexandria, the old Washington school-house, endowed by him, Alexandria's reception to Lafayette, etc.

The Alexandria Gazette said:

"Each organization in line presented a most creditable appearance. Nothing seemed to have been left undone which could in the least have added to the interest of the occasion."

I reproduce a few cuts from the History of the Sesqui-Centennial Book, published in 1899, to show something of the great gathering that was held in our City, two of them being scenes taken from the parade as it passed down King street, and three others being cartoons taken from "The Alexandria Gazette," "The Washington Post," and "The Washington Evening Star;" all of them showing the great appreciation in which our old city was held by these leading papers on the day when she celebrated her 150th anniversary.

Two other cuts are shown, Swann Brothers' new building, in full decoration, and Mr. Desmond's float, as it appeared in the parade; only Mr. Desmond was in the driver's seat instead of the corner.

The close of the "Sesqui" brought HOPE to the people of the Old City, and at once there began a systematic effort to UNITE, and the result was a natural one, for unity brings strength and success.

Enough has been said of this event and its results and we will now turn with HOPE and Satisfaction to Industrial Progression of the good city that in time is destined to be one of the greatest industrial centers of the Union, not alone because of its natural advantages, but because of its proximity to Washington, and to the former residence of the great man whose name that city bears.



BELLE PRE
BOTTLE COMPANY.

Industrial Alexandria.

The Belle Pre Bottle Company, established 1902, is officered as follows: Edwin L. C. Cockrell, President; F. R. Horner, Vice-President; E. A. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, and C. S. Bassett, Manager. The Belle Pre is the largest milk bottle factory in the world, and is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of milk bottles. The plant covers over six acres and produces 1,000,000 bottles monthly, employing 250 men. They also sell all kinds of dairy and creamery supplies, and require over 3,000,000 feet of lumber yearly to box their output, to produce which they operate two saw mills.



Industrial Alexandria—LARGEST MILK BOTTLE FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Corporation of Alexandria

OFFICIALS, 1907.—Mayor, Fred. J. Paff; Auditor, E. F. Price, Corporation Attorney, Samuel P. Fisher; Treasurer, Thos. W. Robinson; Collector of Taxes, P. F. Gorman; Police Justice, Harry B. Caton; Commissioner of Revenue, Chas. H. Callahan; Clerk of Gas, John B. Waller; Superintendent of Gas, F. M. Latham; Superintendent of Schools, K. Kemper; Chief of Police, Charles T. Goods; Clerk of Council, D. R. Stansbury; Clerk Board of Aldermen, L. H. Thompson; Janitor of Municipal Building, W. L. Craven; Messenger, J. B. Laphan; Keeper of the Poor House, Wm. M. Smith; Chief Fire Department, Geo. W. Petty.

Fred Birrill, Robert Monroe; Fourth Ward, L. E. Uhler, Frank C. Spinks, Jr., Chas. B. Marshall, and Frank T. Evans, the latter gentleman being the only Republican connected with the City Government.

We regret being unable to secure portraits of all the members of Council.

THE COURTS. Circuit, Judge L. C. Barley Acting; N. S. Greenaway, Clerk. Corporation, Judge L. C. Barley; N. S. Greenaway, Clerk; S. C. Brent, Commonwealth's Attorney; Robt. H. Cox, City Sergeant. United States Circuit and District Courts, Judge, Edmund Waddill; R. P. Garnett, Clerk.



Residence of Frank M. Hill

THE CITY COUNCIL is composed of two Boards, The Aldermen and Council; J. R. N. Curtin is President of the Aldermen, and Hubert Snowden President of Council. The Aldermen is composed of two members from each ward and Council of four, as follows: Aldermen, First Ward, J. M. Hill, Jacob Brill; Second Ward, Frank F. Marbury, W. W. Ballenger; Third Ward, J. R. N. Curtin, H. K. Field; Fourth Ward, W. H. Sweeney and C. J. W. Summers. (See illustration.)

Council, First Ward, Hubert Snowden, H. R. Burke, T. L. Rishiel, Ed. S. Leadbeater; Second Ward, Henry Baader, Henry Straus, Louis W. Brill, Julian Y. Williams; Third Ward, W. H. Helmuth, John T. Harrison, J.



Residence of Alderman Jacob Brill

SCHOOL BOARD—Herbert Bryant, Chairman; Hubert Snowden, Clerk; K. Kemper, Superintendent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT consists of a Board of Fire Wardens, one from each Ward, and the Chief. The City owns three first class steam engines, and has two volunteer fire companies and a hook and ladder company. (See illustrations.)

THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY is a veteran organization, with ex-Mayor E. E. Downham at its head. It owns its old engine, which is one of the curiosities of the City. Washington belonged to this company. The Department is one of the best in the State, and with the exceptions of the en-

gineers and drivers, is purely volunteer. Wardens, Wm. H. Melchior, H. A. Downham, M. L. Rishiel and Courtney Acton.

I present illustrations of each of our fire engines, manned and starting from their engine houses. All of the houses being the property of the city, as well as the apparatus, excepting that of the Old Friendship.

beater; Engineer, Noble T. Smith; Engine Driver, Henry Posey; Hose Cart Driver, Stephen Taylor.

RELIEF HOOK AND LADDER CO.—Organized 1867. Officers, J. H. Trimyer, President; Claud L. Pickens, First Vice-President; J. B. Griffin, Second Vice-President; Wm. A. Jolly, Secretary; Geo. Ward, Recorder; G. M.



German Lutheran Church



Christ Church Parsonage
Former home of "Light Horse Harry" and
his son Robt. E. Lee.

RELIANCE STEAM FIRE CO., No. 5.—President, L. E. Uhler; First Vice-President, Thos. W. Robinson; Second Vice-President, J. R. N. Curtin; Secretary Frank Pollard; Treasurer, W. H. Bontz, Jr.; Engineer, Wm. H. Bontz; Engine Driver, Julian Ballenger; Hose Cart Driver, Andrew Sullivan.

COLUMBIA STEAM FIRE CO.—President, Wm. A. Smoot; First Vice-President, George Uhler; Second Vice-President, Wm. H. Griffith; Secretary, N. Treacle; Assistant Secretary, Charles Herbert; Treasurer, John Lead-

Myers, Treasurer; R. M. Latham, Captain; John E. Clapdore, Driver.

It will be seen that among the officers of our Fire Companies that there are to be found the best men in the city, showing that no matter how rich, how prosperous, how exalted in politics or business, that the lesson taught by WASHINGTON on that December morning, just before his death, has never been forgotten, and that our best citizens understand full well that the DUTY of the citizen is to take part in "times like this," viz.: Fire.



SOUTH FRONT

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF RIVER FRONT FROM KING STREET SOUTH.

Residential Alexandria.

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA presents rare attractions as a residential city. It is one of the healthiest in the United States. The water is excellent, rents reasonable and the society cannot be excelled in the world.

As a home for persons of small means there is no town in the United States, with its proximity to a great and magnificent city like the Capital of the Nation, where any person can live as reasonably. Persons wishing to own their own homes can do so by making a small cash payment and then, with the aid of the various Building Associations (which will be found ready to lend a helping hand to those worthy of such assistance), by small monthly payments, not exceeding a reasonable rent, in a few years they can own their homes.

The three main questions asked in regard to a location are: What is its Health, its Water, and its Social and Educational conditions. To all of these questions Alexandria can render satisfactory answers.

Its Water cannot be surpassed for sweetness and purity. Its Health compares favorably with any town of its size. Its Society is of the best character. Its Churches and Schools are unsurpassed by any city in Virginia, and that says much. Its proximity to Washington City gives double advantages from an educational standpoint, as well as affording ample means of recreation along all lines, from a view of Congress to the Zoo. The water is protected for all time by the fact that the Water Company have recently purchased large tracts of land on their water shed in Fairfax County, thus preserving the purity of their water.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

In the beginning the people of this locality were believers in Schools, as is proven by the fact that only NINE YEARS after the hamlet of Belhaven was founded, that in 1739 a school was started, and from that date to the present, Alexandria has ever been in the lead as a centre of culture and education. In 1785 the old Lancasterian School-house was built. In 1817 the New School-house, endowed by Washington, was built and the cornerstone laid with Masonic honors by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22 (p. 8).

The private Schools of Alexandria have always been noted for their excellence. That of Benjamin Hallowell having a world-wide reputation. While in a great measure these old schools have given way to the modern



COLROSS MANSION, a splendid Colonial building occupying a square, with garden and grounds. Home of Capt. William A. Smoot, built 1799 by Jonathan Swift, sold to Lee Massie Alexander, then to Judge John Thompson Mason, in 1837, and sold by his heirs in 1884 to the present owner, whose wife is a great grand-daughter of Alexander.



NORTH FRONT

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF RIVER FRONT FROM KING STREET NORTH.



Home of C. C. Leadbeater, President E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Inc.,
on Washington Street. Former home of General M. D. Course, of
Picket's Division and Captain Mexican War Company, from
Alexandria.



Residence of Mr. Ed. L. Daingerfield, President Citizens National Bank,
Washington and Duke Streets.



Councilman's Frank C. Spinks Home, 1448 Duke Street.



Hon. Park Agnew's Home, South St. Asaph Street.

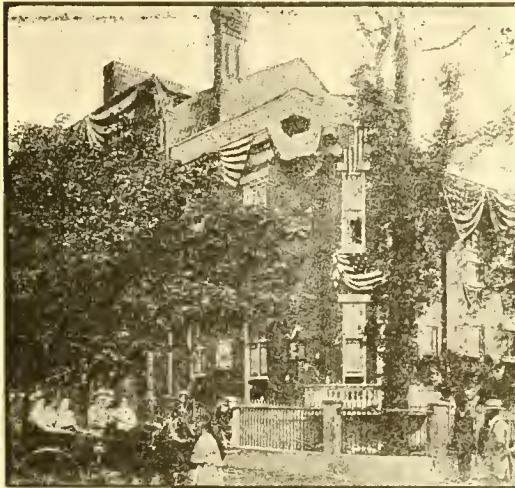
Residential Alexandria—FOUR FINE RESIDENCES OWNED BY LEADING AND PROGRESSIVE MEN.

Free Schools, still there exists first class private institutions in and near our City, notably the Old Hallowell School, conducted by Prof. Blackburn, for Boys; St. Mary's Academy for Girls; the Parochial School of St. Mary's Church, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross (see illustration); the Episcopal High School, the Theological Seminary, the Kindergarten, and several other smaller schools, all excellent.

Under the former and present State Constitution twenty per cent of all taxes assessed and collected has to be devoted to the School Fund, and in addition, under the New Constitution, all of the poll tax (\$1.50 for each voter) has to be used for School purposes. For the School year 1905-6, \$21,798.02

pleasure to present our readers with a view of the old Lancasterian School and of the present day Washington School. Also the Lee School for Girls, and a couple of Colored Schools, all of which are conducted under the Free School System of Alexandria. St. Mary's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is one of the institutions of our City. The Sisters have secured a most admirable location on Prince and Columbus streets, upon which they have erected a beautiful and up-to-date school building, which we have no doubt is equal to any other institution of its kind in the world.

On Seminary Hill is the Episcopal High School, conducted by Prof. L. M. Blankford, which is one of the most advanced institutions for the educa-



Judge J. K. M. Norton's Residence, Prince and Washington Streets, decorated for the "Sesqui."



Residence Alderman J. M. Hill, Prince Street.



Col. Wagar's "Colonial Flats," old St. Mary's modernized. North Fairfax Street.

was expended by the Board; 1,852 children were taught, 658 of which were negroes. Twenty-four white and twelve colored teachers were employed.

During his life General Washington contributed 50 pounds annually to the support of the Lancasterian School and in his will donated \$4,000 for the same purpose. Mrs. Washington followed her illustrious husband's example, and left a legacy for a Girls' School, from which has arisen The Lee Girls' School.

In speaking of distinguished educators of Alexandria it would be an injustice not to mention among them J. King Shay, K. Kemper, Father Richard L. Carne, Miss Garber, Mr. and Miss Powell, Miss Roach and among those of the present day, Professor Ficklin, of Washington School. It affords us

tion of young men in the United States, and at the same place is located the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church.

The Episcopal High School, founded in 1839, is, with one exception, the oldest school for boys under the auspices of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Its head masters previous to 1861 were the Revs. Wm. N. Pendleton, E. A. Dalrymple, and J. P. McGuire. It was closed from 1861 to 1866, when the Rev. W. F. Gardner took charge. He was succeeded in 1870 by Dr. L. M. Blackford, M. A., the present Principal. The school has long been one of the most successful in Virginia.

Thus it can be seen that parties desiring a place of residence can find no location in the United States that could possibly excel Alexandria.

Charles J. Goodfellow, Manager.

Fergus McCusker, Ass't Manager.



Main Entrance to Alexandria's Great Resort.

Reached by
Washington,
Alexandria and
Mt. Vernon
Railroad Co.



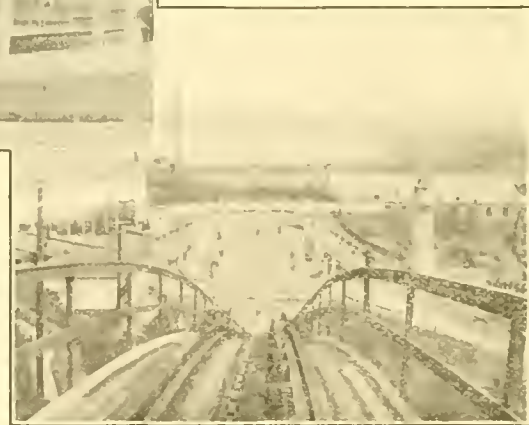
A Scene from Midway.



Band Pavilion.



Dance Pavilion and Roller Rink.



The Lagoon from Chute Tower and Maryland in the Distance.

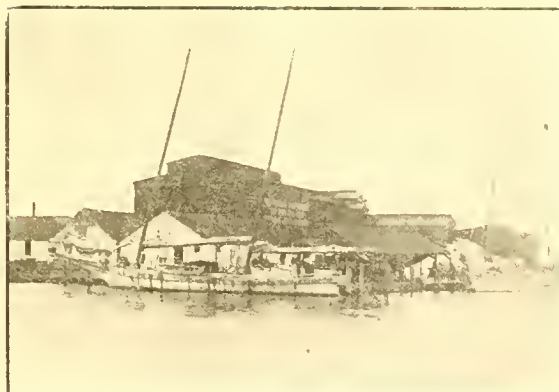
VIEWS FROM LUNA PARK, ALEXANDRIA CO., VIRGINIA.
A Virginia Resort of Relaxation, Fun and Joy for the Nation's Capital, Alexandria and Visitors.

Industrial

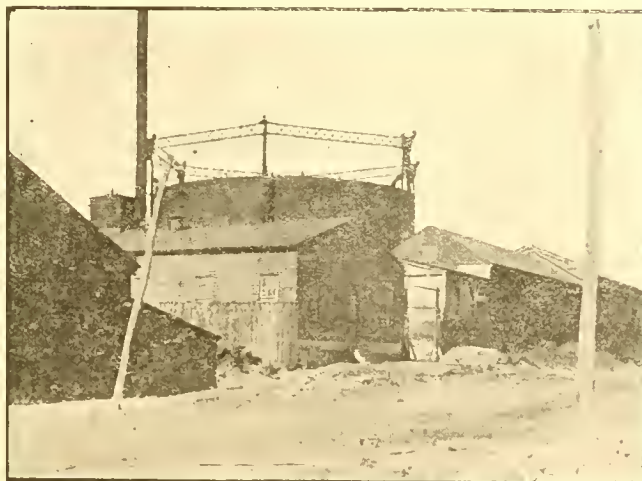
Alexandria came out of the war owing a very large debt, contracted by assisting in building the railroads leading into the city and for the Alexandria and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canals. The stock in the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for \$100,000. This, together with a few acres of land realized from the Alexandria Canal, was about all that Alexandria had to show for her investment. The money received from the B. & O. was devoted to rebuilding the Market House, after the fire of "71," and the rental was turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking fund, to be devoted to the liquidation of the city's indebtedness.

In 1902 a bond issue was authorized by vote of the people for \$50,000 to improve the streets. \$20,000 of this was loaned the Gas Works to rebuild, and to relay the worn out mains. Including this debt, the Auditor's report for 1906 shows a total bonded indebtedness of \$844,800. Since that time, \$35,000 of the indebtedness has been liquidated by payment and cancellation of bonds, making a total net indebtedness of the city \$809,800 against which the Auditor's, in his report, claims the following assets:

City Gas Works.....	\$180,000
Market House	60,000



Fishtown.



Alexandria Gas Works.

Alexandria.

Peabody School Bldg.....	14,000
Washington School Bldg....	12,000
Friendship Engine House....	10,000
Columbia Engine House.....	5,000
Royal St. Engine House.....	1,000
Reliance Co. Engine House..	5,000
Relief Truck House.....	2,000
City Jail	7,000
Fish Wharf	10,000
Canal Lot	8,000
Poor House	8,000
Com'r Sinking Fund.....	9,200

Making a total of \$322,200, which would show apparent liabilities over assets of \$487,600. This apparent showing while creditable to the conservatism of the city authorities, is really unjust to the city of Alexandria. The interest paid by the city is only 3 per cent, and the rental received from the market house for the year ending June 1, 1906, was \$3,373.12, which capitalized at 3 per cent would show the market house to be worth \$100,104, instead of \$60,000, as shown by the Auditor's report. In addition to this, the Court House and Council Chamber, State and city of ficials, police department, together with the jail and police court room, are all housed in the same building. It will, therefore, be seen by this that the property is worth over \$100,000. Again, turning to the value of Gas Works, estimated

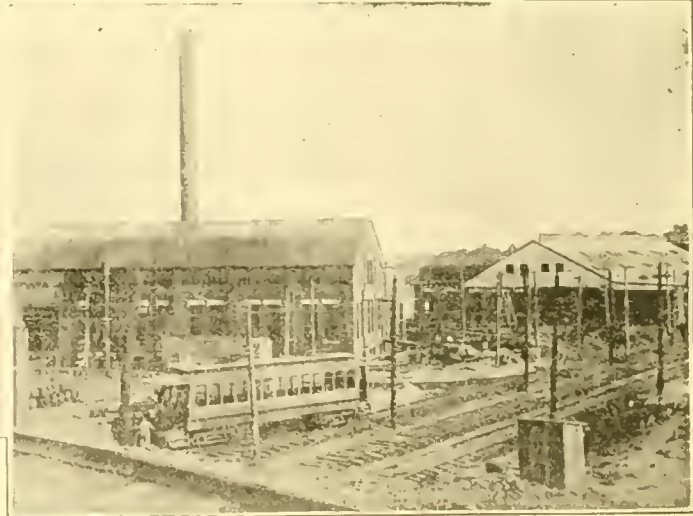
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND MT. VERNON RAILROAD.



C. P. King,
President.
H. H. Pearson,
Vice-President.
J. W. Pitlock,
Sec'y and Treas.
Jos. Colvin,
Supt.

Transported
during 1906, 1,
743,734 . passengers
between
Washington and
Alexandria.

Runs 92 trains
daily, both ways,
between the two
cities.



Alexandria County Power House, Four-Mile Run, and Car Yard.
Extra power house at New Alexandria, Fairfax County.

Only Electric Road to Mt. Vernon and Alexandria from Washington.

by the Auditor at \$180,000, it will be found from the report from the Clerk of Gas that the total cost of the works is \$189,789.89. The city, during the fiscal year, consumed in public schools, hospitals, churches, street lamps, armory, engine houses, library, etc., \$7,373.80 worth of gas, allowing a discount of \$.10 per 1,000 feet. During the fiscal year the Gas Works not only paid their own expenses and donated to the city the above, but added to construction \$4,420.00, and transferred to the general fund of the city \$10,000 in cash, and had a balance of \$378.92 to their credit. The report of Expert Examiner James Bayne, shows all the value of the Gas Works, as shown by the net earnings, calculated at 6 per cent., upon the valuations to be \$428,762.83. In addition to this the school and engine property and the engines themselves, which belong to the city, are unvalued by the report. I am thoroughly convinced that the property belonging to the city, if sold, would wipe out the entire indebtedness.



Alexandria Gazette, established 1784. Hubert Snowden, Editor.

Property values are increasing, and the net revenue of the city is being added to every year, while permanent improvements of streets and sewers are being done steadily and conservatively, yet rapidly.

Alexandria Newspapers.

Alexandria has one daily, "The Gazette," and one weekly, "The Sunday Times," and two weekly papers, owned and edited by colored men.

The Alexandria "Gazette," as shown by the court records of this city, was published as early as 1784, when the Court directed that an order of publication be published therein. It is believed that Mr. Samuel Snowden was among the original founders of the paper. In the year 1800, he purchased the interests of all other persons, and from that time to the present the paper has been published continuously by himself and his descendants. He was succeeded in the early part of the 19th century by his son, the late Edgar Snowden, who was succeeded by his son Edgar Snowden, who



R. E. Knight's handsome new Stationery, Toy, and Souvenir stores,
Nos. 621-3-5 King Street.

was succeeded in turn by his brother, Dr. Harold Snowden, and he was succeeded by the present editor, another brother, Hubert Snowden. The "Gazette" is probably the oldest paper in the South.

The Alexandria "Sunday Times" is a successor of the "Daily Times," and was established in 1890. It was published by several parties, but since 1899 it has been continuously edited by its present owner.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION In presenting the picture (see cover) of the proposed Monument to Washington as a Citizen, reference is made to the statement that precedes this showing the date and purpose of the organization. As many patriotic people, from all parts of the world, will doubtless read this book, it is not out of place to ask their assistance in erecting this, the only monument to Washington as a Citizen in his home town. As a matter of course, Alexandria, unaided, cannot build this Monument; and the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen would not be willing that the old city should, alone, do this patriotic work were it able. The Federal Congress has recognized that the matter is National in character and importance, and has passed a bill which has been approved by President Roosevelt, that entitles the Association erecting this great work to 200,000 medallions cast in bronze, at the Philadelphia Mint, which medallions are reproduced in our drawing. They show the four sides of the pedestal to the Monument, each presenting Washington in a civic capacity, a capacity in which every American most admires the real Washington. These medallions are true works of art, the best ever produced from the Philadelphia Mint, an institution noted for its magnificent work. Each medallion has to pass through sixteen hands, and over a half-dozen fires; each cost Uncle Sam more than the Association charges for them. Every citizen and every foreigner who admires the great Washington should contribute their "mite" toward this Monument to Washington the Citizen. The medallions can be had for \$2.00 for a set of five, showing the Head (which is on all), and the four sides of the pedestal as proposed, representing Washington as a Mason, Master of the Old Lodge; as a Fireman, a member of Friendship Co.; as a Surveyor, locating the Great Northwest, and laying out (as a boy) Alexandria, and last, but by no means least, as the Greatest Farmer of his day. Such is the Washington that the people of his home town desire to commemorate, and ask the people of the Union that he helped found to aid them in doing it in a manner commensurate with the man they wish to honor. Nor do they ask this without contributing something in exchange for, for every dime contributed they propose giving a quid pro quo in the shape of one or more of the splendid Washington Memorial Souvenirs, one of the medallions, the only souvenir that has been authorized by Congress. These medallions can be had at this office, or the Souvenir stands of Alexandria or Washington, at Washington Lodge Room, or from the Washington Monument Association, Alexandria, Va., at the low price of 50 cents, or five for \$2.00.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce was organized October, 1906, with the following officers: President, W. A. Smoot, Jr.; Vice-President, J. T. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, J. T. Preston. The organization meets monthly on the second Thursday. The Executive Committee is composed of A. D. Brockett, G. S. French, F. S. Harper, G. D. Hopkins, and M. F. King. The Board of Directors is composed of the above gentlemen and Messrs. John Leadbeater, T. C. Smith, F. Bendheim, Chas. King, W. A. Smoot, Jr., Julian Y. Williams, Harry Hammond, J. M. Hill, J. T. Johnson, H. Kirk, Jr., and Wm. B. Smoot. It has been actively at work since its organization and has done much to advance the progressive movement in the city and aided materially in securing several factories and in interesting others in locating here.

It would have been almost impossible for any one man or for any one organization to have secured the entire confidence of any community in the short space intervening between last October and the present time, so thoroughly as to have gotten all of the varied business interests to have placed in their hands confidential figures and facts concerning their individual business, and Secretary Preston is to be congratulated upon the following showing of figures that he has kindly afforded us the opportunity of extracting from.

Summary of Business in Alexandria for 1906.

These figures are by no means complete as numerous firms and companies failed to respond to the Secretary's request for information, and others stated that they only sent approximate figures. The totals are, therefore, I believe, MUCH below the real business done, but the showing is most creditable to Alexandria. While a number of reports are lacking the industries reported show the following:

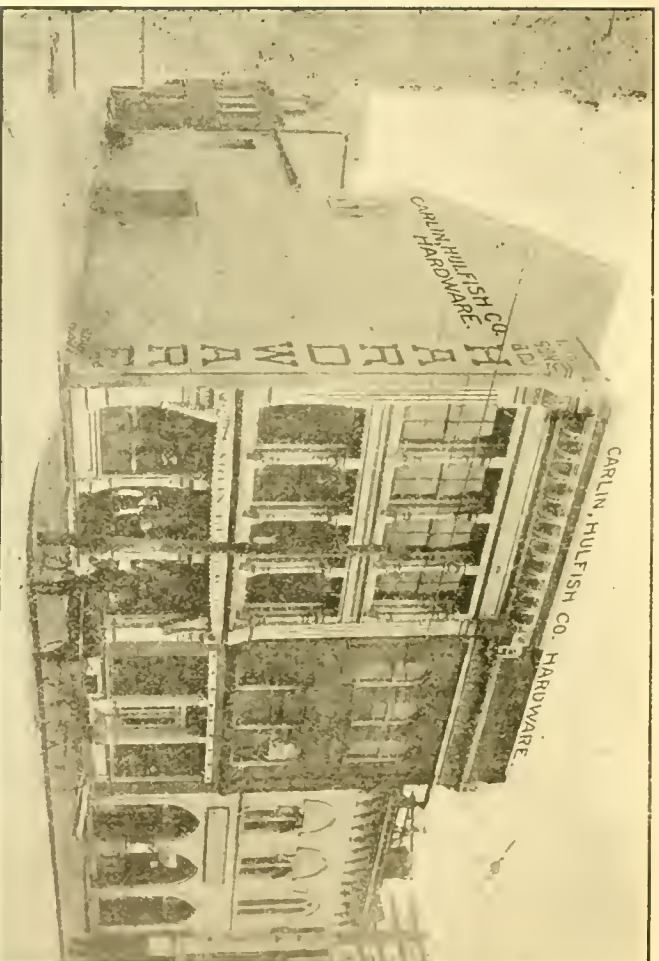
Capital invested	\$5,401,080.00
Business done, 1906	12,476,605.00
Number of men employed	2,072
Women employed	240
Boys	291
Girls	79

It will be seen that Alexandria is not much given to employing child-labor, and that few of its women have to do men's work. The amount of wages paid

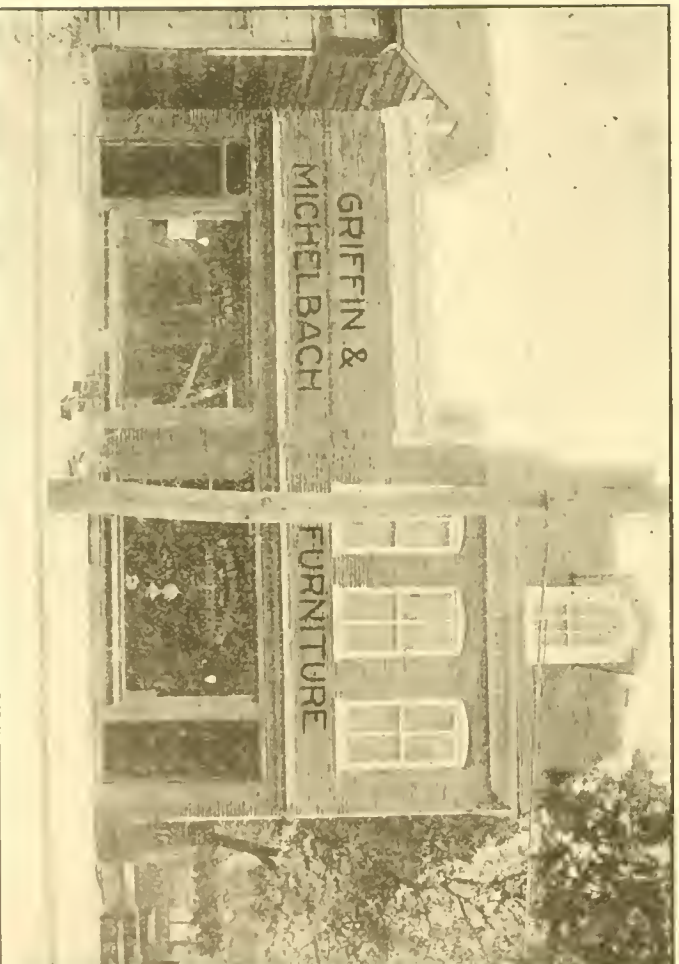


United States Government Building, Post-Office and Court House. Thos. Burroughs, Post Master.

was \$1,226.958. Thus showing an annual average of \$457.47 for each man, woman and child employed, or a wage rate of over \$38.00 per capita per month.



CARLIN, HULFISH CO., oldest wholesale and retail hardware house in Alexandria. Established by James F. Carlin, whose sons, George B. and James F., together with Worth Hulfish, form the company. Do an extensive wholesale trade, keeping constantly good men on the road to advertise themselves and city.



ALEXANDRIA'S LEADING INSTALLMENT FURNITURE HOUSE, established 1902, does an ever-extending business in Alexandria, Washington City, Maryland and Virginia. Has five outside salesmen and runs several teams. Young, enterprising and pushing.



Wholesale and Retail Hardware—W. E. BAIN, King and Royal, does an extensive business both in the city, county, and Washington.



Wholesale Grocers—H. KIRK, JR. & SON, Union and Strand, do a large and flourishing business.



Wholesale Grocer—FRANK H. HARPER, King and Union Streets, does a very large trade in the counties, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Keeps constantly a large number of men and teams.



Wholesale Grocers—N. LINDSAY & CO., King and Union Streets, Jas. M. Willis, manager, are constantly increasing their large trade.
Four Leading Business Houses in Grocery and Hardware.

Industrial Alexandria—WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Alexandria Harbor.

Receipts, 190,661 tons	Value, \$1,890,545.00
Shipments, 87,768 tons	Value, 1,226,106.00
278,429 tons	Value 2,116,651.00

During 1906, the six steam lines, including the ferry, running into Alexandria, made 8,462 calls at the port. Steam vessels reported as follows: Drawing over 16 feet, 334; 10 to 16 feet, 6,182; less than 10 feet, 4,552; sailing vessels, 16 or more feet, 91; 10 to 16 feet, 77; less than 10 feet, 698. Barges, etc., 539, or a total of 12,473.



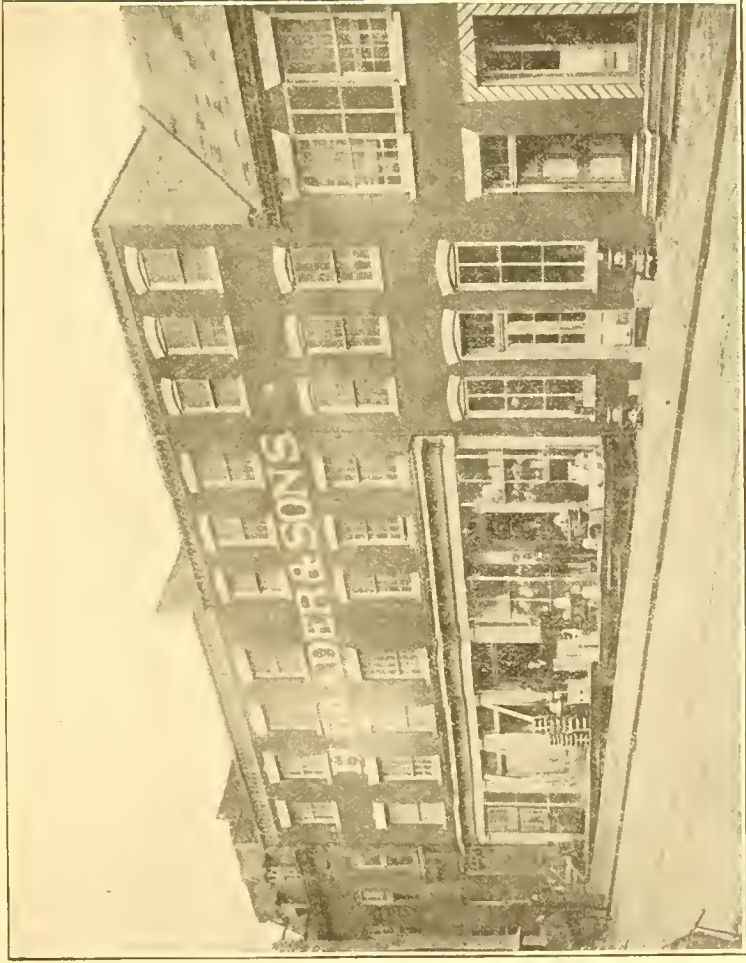
ABINGDON, Alexandria County, in full view of Electric Railroad. Birthplace of Nellie Custis, Mrs. Washington's daughter. Abingdon was sold by Gerard Alexander to Park Custis (the first husband of Mrs. Washington), who built the old house. General Washington adopted Nellie Custis and raised her as his daughter.

Passengers Carried—Over Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Road, 1,784,617. River report, 504,975. From Union Station, 10,000.



A LEADING RETAIL DRUG-GIST.

Alexandria Druggists are enterprising and wide-awake; do a good business and make money. We present the store of Mr. Claude M. Lennon, one of the most active and pushing of Alexandria's young business men. In addition to his large retail trade he manufactures a number of fine proprietary formulas at No. 604 King Street.



Site of Historic Dowell Fire.

H. BAADER & SONS, 211-17 King Street, jobbers in stoves, tin and sheet iron ware, house furnishings, and dealers in iron, metal, furs, fides, wool, etc. Mr. Baader is a member of Council, and has represented the Second Ward for many years in that body. His firm's business is very extensive and occupies a large warehouse in the rear of his four stores on King Street.



Department Store—P. PULMAN & CO., Duke and Alfred streets, as will be seen by reference to the above illustration, do an extensive trade. They occupy both floors of their buildings and furnish all kinds of goods usually found in an up-to-date store of this character, making, however, a specialty of groceries, dry goods and shoes. They constantly keep busy several handsome teams and give employment to a number of people.

Banking Facilities

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT matters to be considered by a business man, in selecting a location to do business, is what are the opportunities for financial accommodation. In answering this question, so far as Alexandria is concerned, we take pleasure in stating that the banking facilities of the city are not only ample, but that no worthy man need hesitate to start here on this account. Our banks have ample capital and are most liberal in the way of accommodation. We have in the past few years added two large institutions of this character, and two splendid banking houses have been erected and two others have been remodeled and fitted up in the most approved modern pattern. We give illustrations of all and a statement of their condition at the last report.

The First National

The First National, as its name indicates, is the oldest National bank in the city, and among the oldest in the country. The late Lewis McKenzie was its first President, and Mr. Chas. R. Hooff its first Cashier, which position he held for many years, until elected President, a few years since. He has not only been continuously connected with the First National, from its foundation, but was and is one of the leading financiers of the State.

The officers of the Bank are Chas. R. Hooff, President; Jas. F. Muir, Vice-President; George E. Warfield, Cashier. The President and Vice-President, together with Messrs. M. B. Harlow, Gardner L. Boothe, and B. Bear, Jr., are the Directors. The report for March, 1907, shows the Bank to have a capital of \$100,000, surplus and net profits, \$170,035.05; circulation, \$100,000; deposits, \$663,146.70. Deposits, \$51,749.72, and other liabilities of \$3,049.54, or a total of \$1,088,031.01, with assets to offset as follows: Loans and discounts, \$705,721.84; U. S. Bonds, \$152,000; premium on bonds, \$3,000; banking house (see illustration) \$10,000; cash and reserve, \$212,309.17; five per cent redemption, \$5,000. Total of \$1,088,311.01. This bank has withstood EVERY PANIC and has aided its customers to withstand theirs.



First National Bank, Lee and Prince Streets.

The Citizens National Bank

The Citizens National Bank is one of the oldest banks in the city and its new bank building on King and St. Asaph Streets, proves that it is a modern, as well as a safe institution. Speaking of safes, the safety-deposit vaults of this bank are wonders in their way; and not only artistic, but perfectly safe; they were manufactured by the York Safe Company.

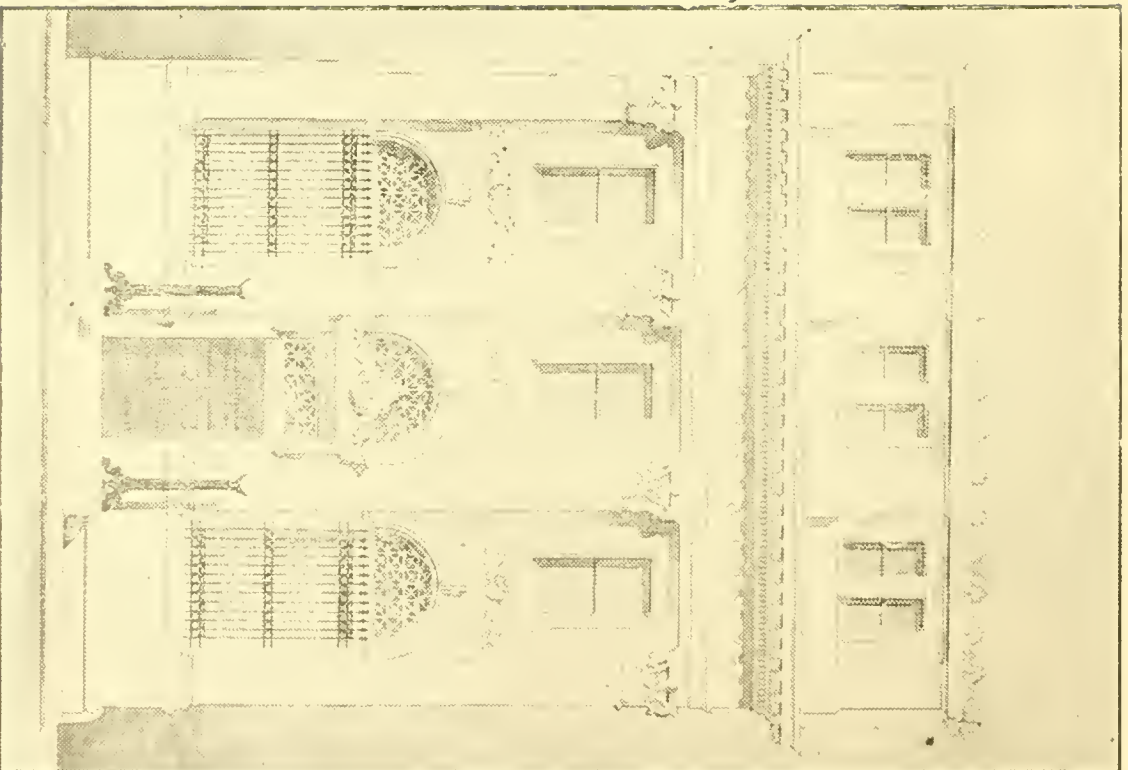
On May 20th the bank reports

showed that the capital of this institution was \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000, and deposits, \$600,000. The officers are Ed. L. Daingerfield, President; W. H. Lambert,

and Carroll Pierce, Vice-Presidents; Robt. M. Green, Cashier; E. E. Payne, Ass't Cashier. The Directors are Edward L. Daingerfield, W. H. Lambert, Worth Hulfish, M. A. Ahearn, and Carroll Pierce. The Savings Department pays interest at 3 per cent on deposits.



Citizens National Bank, King and St. Asaph Streets.



Virginia Safe Deposit & Trust Corporation.

and trustee, and in other fiduciary capacities. Issue fidelity, contract, official, judicial and all other classes of bonds and have agencies established in every city and county of Virginia. Safe-deposit boxes for rent in their fire and burglar-proof vaults. Will be accepted for and kept without charge. A general banking and trust business transacted. Interest at rate of 3 per cent per annum paid on deposits in Savings Department. Loans made at current rates of interest. High grade investment securities constantly on hand and for sale at market prices. This corporation solicits the accounts of banks, corporations, firms and individuals, and promises liberal treatment consistent with sound banking methods.

VIRGINIA
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST
CORPORATION.
Home office, Alexandria, Va.
Capital paid in, \$3,000,000.00.
Authorized capital, \$10,000,000.00.
One of the oldest and largest banks in the State and throughout the South.
The corporation has been in existence for over 100 years.
The corporation is a member of the National Bank Association.
The corporation is a member of the Virginia Bankers' Association.
The corporation is a member of the Southern Bankers' Association.
The corporation is a member of the American Bankers' Association.
The corporation is a member of the International Bankers' Association.
The corporation is a member of the United States Bankers' Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Trust and Savings Bank Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Safe Deposit Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Fire Insurance Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Life Insurance Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Real Estate Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Building Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Trust and Savings Bank Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Safe Deposit Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Fire Insurance Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Life Insurance Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Real Estate Association.
The corporation is a member of the National Building Association.

Chain of Branches.—Gordonsville, Va.; Dilwyn, Va.; Lexington, Va.; Remington, Va.; Culpeper, Va.; Madison, Va.; Basic City, Va.; Termon, Va.; The Plains, Va.; and Charlottesville, Va.
Officers: C. J. Rixey, President; John P. Robinson, First Vice-President; Gardener L. Boothe, Second Vice-President; C. J. Rixey, Treasurer; Norton & Boothe, Counsel.

Directors: C. J. Rixey, John P. Robinson, Gardener L. Boothe, T. J. Fannon, C. C. Leadbeater, Henry K. Field, Henry Baader, Geo. S. French, J. K. M. Norton.

Among the various lines of business this corporation is equipped and qualified to transact are the following: They act as executor, administrator, guardian,



Alexandria National Bank

Alexandria National Bank, King and Royal streets. Its motto is

"Judge a bank by
the men back of it."

Its officers are :

Judge Chas. E. Nichol, President
Wm. B. Smoot
Russell Smith, and
John A. Marshall, Vice-Presidents
T. C. Smith, Cashier, who, with
W. A. Smoot
J. W. Roberts
A. H. Rector
W. A. Smoot, Jr.
E. L. Cockerell
C. C. Carlin
P. F. Gorman
Lewis P. Summers
W. S. Andrews, and
Ed. G. Portner, form its Directors.

This is a new Bank, but its success is proven
by the following :

It began business March 9, 1904.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH IN DEPOSITS

May 20th, 1904	.	.	.	\$113,018.65
May 20th, 1905	.	.	.	249,645.55
May 20th, 1906	.	.	.	308,339.04
May 20th, 1907	.	.	.	442,113.48



Burke & Herbert.

The Banking House of Burke & Herbert do a general banking business, receiving deposits SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT, AND NONE HAVE EVER BEEN TURNED DOWN. Do a discount and general Bank Loan Business. Collect all domestic and foreign business. Mr. John W. Burke is head of the firm. It invites all accounts and accommodates its customers.



Splendid modern residence of Captain Herbert Bryant, North Washington Street.



E. GOLDSMITH, Outfitter, King and Lee streets. does a large and extensive wholesale and retail business in this line outside as well as in the city.



MERCANTILE RAILWAY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION —
Lewis Hooff, Secretary and General Manager, Prince and Fairfax streets.



THE NEW HOTEL RAMMEL, conducted by Messrs. Ernest and William Rammel, two young men raised to the business, who thoroughly understand their work.

ALEXANDRIA'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—One, if not the first question, of importance to him who seeks a business or manufacturing location is that of transportation. And in this respect Alexandria comes fully up to the standard both in water and rail connection with the world at large.

The illustration given of the immense Potomac Yards, and of the river front speak plainer than words of mine in regard to Alexandria in this respect, were they not supplemented by the figures also shown.

The city is connected directly by rail with all points North, South, East and West, by the following great lines of roads: The Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, the Southern, three branches leading from the city (the main line, the Manassas and Bluemont divisions). This road also has large work



Bryant Fertilizer Co., Herbert Bryant, President; Wm. Bryant, Secretary.
Manufacture 1500 car loads of Fertilizer annually

shops and round houses here; the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Washington-Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. It is connected with Washington and Mt. Vernon by the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Railroad, and with Washington by Ferry. Daily line of steamers, connect with Norfolk, where connections are made for all points in or out of the country. A steamer is run daily to Mount Vernon, there are two lines to Baltimore, and also a special river route line. Something of the immense business done on the wharf is shown in the figures reported. It is regrettable that figures are not at present attainable in connection with the railroad traffic. The Washington Southern and its allied lines have built a handsome Union depot at the head of King street, which can be seen in an illustration (Birdseye view from Suter's Hill), that cost

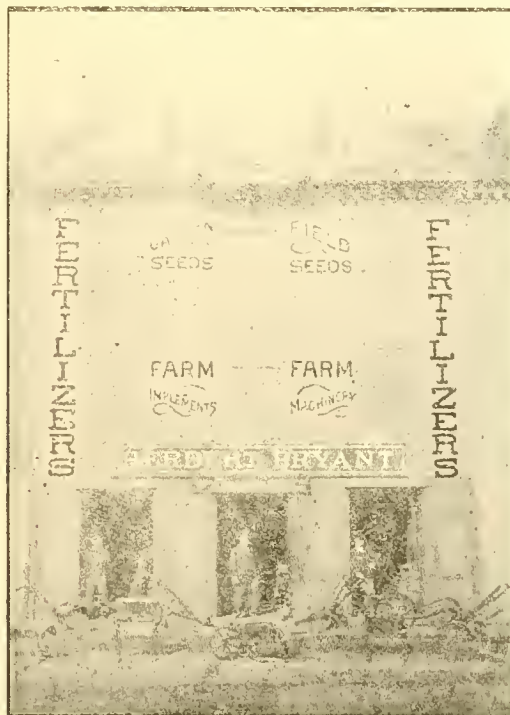
in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Hundreds of cars are loaded and unloaded on Union street, and at Bluemont depot on Princess street.



BAKERIES—Alexandria boasts of its bakeries. There are several that have in the past and present earned a just reputation for the excellency of the "Staff of Life" that they furnish, but none have gained a better or more deserved reputation than the CORBY BROTHERS STEAM BAKERY, who succeeded the Alexandria Steam Bread Bakery, on N. Lee street. This enterprising firm have bakeries both in Washington and Alexandria and do an immense business. It is claimed that they are the largest bread shippers in the United States. The Alexandria branch, under the excellent management of Supt. Wm. Jorg, employs 25 hands and uses 8 teams; and has a large weekly pay roll and an annual output of 2,400,000 loaves, which is larger than any city of the same size in the country.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Alexandria offers the industrious, intelligent man who understands his business, advantages that cannot be excelled in any other city in the State. Its transportation facilities are not exceeded in any town in Virginia, its proximity to Washington makes it desirable for all kinds of business connected with the supplies that are needed by the Government, its light State taxes (40 cents on the hundred), its exemption

from Corporation taxes on manufactures and plants for a period of ten years, its health, fine water, and moderate rents all combine to make the city attractive as a place in which to live or to do business, to say nothing of the historic associations that cluster around the old city.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Herbert Bryant's Son, Mr. Arthur H. Bryant, represents some of the largest Implement and Wagon firms. Deals largely in Seeds and Fertilizers.

There is room for a number of enterprising men in Alexandria and they will be gladly welcomed and assisted by our people, among the best fields are wholesale boot and shoe, hats and caps, dry goods, notions, and all kinds of manufactures. Persons with money can find profitable investment in erecting small houses, flats or a large hotel.

ALEXANDRIA MANUFACTURES.

Trade in Alexandria, like other places, is divided into Manufactures, Wholesale and Retail Business.

Manufactures comes first in the life and prosperity of a community, if for no other reason, it gives employment to labor, which in turn helps to push the wheels of commerce and gives employment to the wholesaler, the retailer, the property owner and the doctor, the baker and candle-stick maker, or rather to the Standard Oil Magnate.



WASHINGTON FLORIST COMPANY, Alexandria and Washington. J. Louis Loose, President; Otto Bauer, Manager. This company is of Alexandrian origin and has grown from small beginnings, under the management of the president, to large proportions. It has 100,000 feet of glass, 12 acres of ground, employs 16 men and runs two extensive establishments in Washington—1707 Fourteenth street and Thirteenth and F streets—and does a large wholesale as well as retail business.

Alexandria manufacturers are not as numerous as could be wished, but those we have are successful and that means more. The city and county of Alexandria offer Washington a most advantageous location for its manufacturing enterprises; in fact, it has been well said that Alexandria is the **WORKSHOP** of the Nation's Capital, and it will be.

In the past few years the industrial enterprises of the city have extended rapidly and those that we had before have outgrown their swaddling bands.

We present numerous illustrations that sustain this assertion. While it is impossible to get the entire data we name a number of enterprises that would be a credit to any community.

Acid Factory—One.
Agricultural Implement Houses—Four; two illustrated, H. Bryant's Son, and W. H. May & Son.
Apron Factory—One.
Bakeries—Corby Brothers, steam, see illustration, and a number of smaller ones.

Boiler Works—One.
Bottling Establishments—Three (see illustration, Portner's.)
Bricks are manufactured in large quantities from the finest quality of clay, by the Bromalaw Brick Co., Hon. Park Agnew, President, (illustrated). It may not be uninteresting to note that this industry is carried on in Alexandria county on the most extensive scale, over 78,000,000 bricks being shipped into Washington city alone from the county. To accomplish this immense work hundreds of hands and teams are kept constantly employed. The

Formaldehyde Generator Factory—One.
Fish Packers—Several firms are engaged in this business and no better fish are found than the Potomac shad and herring. See Fishtown illustration.

Florists—Five; doing a business approximating \$75,000 annually. We show portraits of four.

Foundries—Two.

Glass Works—Alexandria is fast becoming a glass factory center, starting a few years since with one establishment, on the co-operative plan, it has steadily advanced until to-day it has four extensive factories, three of which make beer and other bottles, and the other milk bottles. Our illustrations of two of these works show their magnitude and prove that Alexandria is not behind in this character of work.

Grist and Flour Mills—Four; see illustration of Lawrence mills. First-class flour and meal is made here and the mills all do well.

Iron Works—Two; one illustrated, the Alexandria Iron Works. Each has



Birdseye view from Suter's hill; Union Station in foreground.



Capital City Telephone Co.

Bromalaw Brick works is splendidly situated on Hunting Creek, just outside of the city limits.

Breweries—R. Portner Brewing Co., illustrated.

Brooms—One broom factory.

Cigar Factories—There are seven factories, giving employment to a large number of men, at good wages, principally piece work. We present illustration of Hamilton & Co.

Railway and Tobacco Supply Co. One.

Coach Factories—Two.

Druggists—The Leadbeaters manufacture largely.

Electric Plant—Alexandria has an extensive and valuable electric plant, furnishing electricity for private and public uses. It cost about \$150,000 and has only been instituted one year.

Fertilizer Factories—Two, one illustrated, Bryant Fertilizer Co. Ship about 1,500 cars annually. The city's trade in this line reaches 4,500 cars.

a machine shop connected therewith. There is also another extensive machine shop in the city.

Ice Factory—One, the Mutual Ice Co., see illustration.

Metal Tile Works—One.

Mattress Factory—To be built.

Planing Mills and Lumber—Four sash, door, blind, and planing mills give employment to a large number of hands. Three of these firms handle lumber in large quantities. See illustrations of H. K. Field & Co., and Smoot & Co.'s extensive plants.

Pump Factory—One very extensive works.

Ship Yards—Two; one illustrated.

Shoe Factory—One, see illustration Paff Shoe Factory.

Steam Laundries—One; another chartered and soon to be started.

Banks—Three national, one trust company, one private bank and one savings bank, all illustrated.

Building and Loan Associations—Four in number; one, the Mercantile & Railway Building and Loan Association, is illustrated. Alexandria owes much to its Building Associations, which have been in existence since soon after the war, and have materially aided in making homes for the people. With rare exceptions all of these institutions have been successful, and the first organized is still in successful operation. Among the foremost and most successful ranks the Mercantile & Railway Building & Loan Association, which not only does business in this city, but in Washington and elsewhere. It has been splendidly managed, and has done a business of over \$2,000,000, without making a loss and proudly boasts that it carries no foreclosed property on its books. It has for the past few years done a savings bank business, with such success that all of the city banks have adopted this system and have savings departments. The officers are John P. Robinson, President, First National Bank; Treasurer, Lewis Hooft; Secretary, General Manager, and Counsel, Gardner L. Boothe, who, together with John T. Wilkins and Lawrence Stabler, form the directors.

INSURANCE—Alexandria has two home companies, one that only does business in Alexandria, the other that has its headquarters in the city, but is

identified with our neighboring county of Fairfax, and is purely mutual in its work.

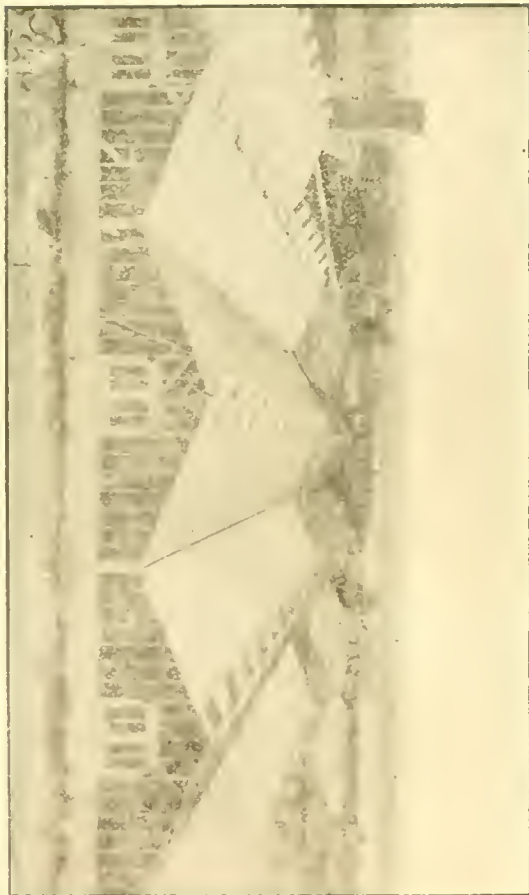
THE ALEXANDRIA HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Inc.), started business in March, 1906, and has made a steady and satisfactory progress. It has confined its risks to the City of Alexandria exclusively, making it possible to examine all property, thus excluding undesirable risks. Financially, the company is in excellent condition. It has no debts. Its assets consist of bonds and cash. At the end of last year only a portion of the stock issued by this company had been paid in full; since then further payments have been paid and in the immediate future the amount actually paid up in cash will be about three times that of last year. This company is absolutely safe, both as to its financial standing and management, and has the entire confidence of the community, which is extending to it a steadily increasing business. President, W. H. May; Secretary and Treasurer, Harrie White. Board of Directors, W. H. May, J. R. N. Curtin, E. C. Graham, E. S. Leadbeater, C. H. May, J. C. Milburn, C. B. Swan. Cash capital between \$15,000.00 and \$20,000.00.

INDEPENDENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF FAIRFAX CO., Jas. W. Roberts, President; Walter Roberts, Treasurer, and C. Lukens, Secretary. Had 2,737 policies in force January 1, 1907. Insurance value of insured property, \$5,685,574, covering 2,737 risks.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ALEXANDRIA, SHOWING NORTHWEST SECTION, WITH BELLE PRE GLASS WORKS IN FOREGROUND.

DAVID G. GRILLBORTZER, Wholesale and Retail Florist, situated just out of Alexandria, in Fairfax Co., has a glass space of 35,000 feet, employs 10 men and works 15 acres of land. His specialty is first-class roses and carnations, for which he finds ready sale in the large wholesale markets of the East (see illustration). He is thoroughly reliable and ships immense quantities of roses.



ALEXANDRIA'S WHOLESALE TRADE—No city of its size does a larger wholesale business than Alexandria. This is due to the fact of its admirable situation, its transportation facilities, its fine back country, its ability to buy in bulk from first hands, and to handle at small cost, but not alone to these is its successful trade due, but to the energetic men who control its trade, to the willingness of our banks to accommodate and to active and in-

Thos. F. Fisher.

A. Oehlert.

Zora Hill,



Hon. F. J. Paff, Mayor.

Ed. C. Graham.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

telligent and popular young men who compose its travelers. Alexandria's principal lines of wholesale trade are as follows:

WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE—Alexandria does a business of several millions in the grocery line. It is admirably located for shipping and receiving goods and as expenses are not high our merchants have rare opportunities to meet competition. Their various warehouses, of which we show three, are so located as to be able to receive directly on the railroads, and to load and unload with the smallest amount of expense. In addition to the extensive back country trade, extending into North Carolina and Tennessee, large amounts of goods are sold daily in Washington.

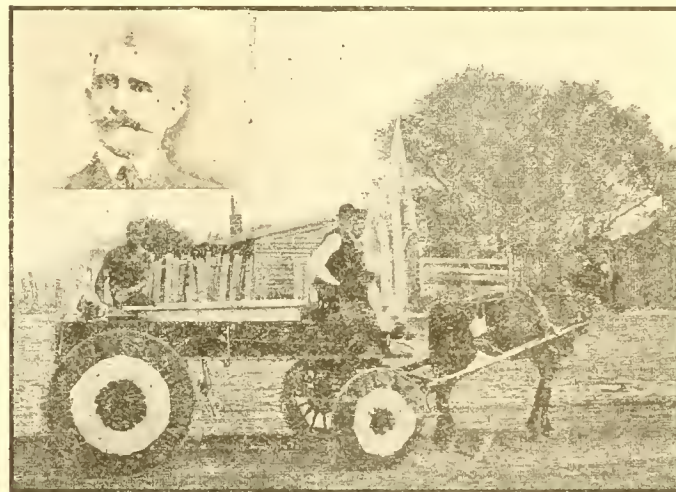
THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE of Alexandria is extensive and far beyond that of many more pretentious cities. It is principally in the hands of one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the country, and is the oldest in the South, having been established in 1792 and handed down from father to son in direct succession, it is now conducted as the E. S. Leadbeater & Son Inc., with C. C. Leadbeater, President; E. S. Leadbeater, Vice-President, and John Leadbeater, Secretary and Treasurer, all young and stirring men of the highest order of business ability. They occupy two stores on King street,



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS,
City Hotel, Royal and Cameron Streets.

and three on Fairfax street, one of the latter being the house in which the business started. Their extensive warehouses occupy nearly half a square of ground on Lee street and run nearly through to Union, another on Prince streets is the old Citizens Bank Building and its vaults are used for the protection against fire of their more expensive drugs. Our illustration hardly does justice to their business, they supply nearly 500 Druggists in Washington City alone, sending there daily five wagons to distribute their orders, all of the nearby Maryland and Virginia trade is furnished by them, they have nearly

a dozen travelers on the road over Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and do business extending to all parts of the South and some in the West. They manufacture extensively a number of first class proprietary medicines the formulas of none of which had to be changed under the new food law. These gentlemen have numerous old letters and orders, books, etc., from Mr. Custis and other prominent persons dating back to the early days of the 19th Century, which they courteously show the curious.



A "Susquehanna" Float Wm. Desmond, plumber, in the parade

CHINA, GROCERY, GLASS, ETC. Alexandria has long been noted for its business in this line. The Miller Company is one of the oldest houses of this character in Virginia. (Illustrated.)

CRACKERS AND CAKES—Julian Y. Williams, No. 313 Cameron street, manager for Havenner Baking Co. See illustration.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES—One firm, E. Goldsmith (see illustration); does a large back country and river trade.

CANDY—One house; a number of confections; doing both wholesale and retail trade; make fine grade of goods. (See Shuman & Son.)

LIME AND CEMENT is handled very extensively by several firms; Treasurer T. W. Robinson, of George H. Robinson's Sons, representing the large Riverton Mills.

DRUGS—See Leadbeater.

DRY GOODS—One large house. There is room for others.

HARDWARE—Wholesale and Retail. Two firms: Carlin-Hulfish Co., and W. E. Bain; both illustrated.



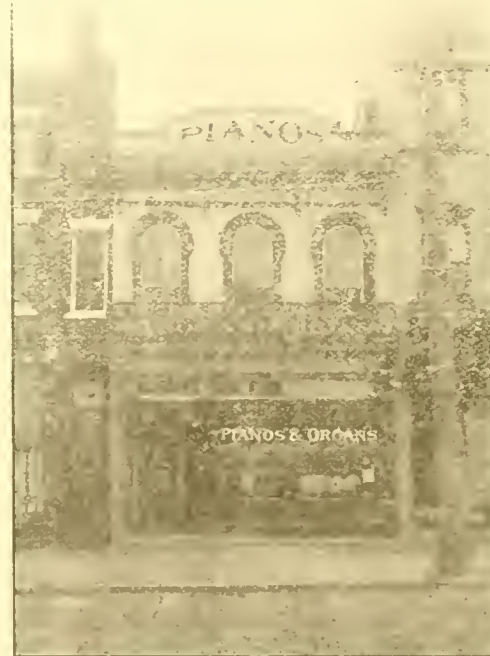
THE MRS. KRAMER FLORAL COMPANY, of 114 N. Fayette street, composed of Charles Kramer and Miss A. M. Kramer, have an extensive yard and glass covering of 12,000 feet and one-half a square of land. It is partly situated on the old historical wagon-yard. Another part of the grounds is historical from the fact that it was the home of Henry Ditcher, one of Washington's most trusted servants. This man, together with all the slaves of Washington, was set free by the will of the General. Ditcher died about twenty years ago at about 100 years of age and was a celebrated character. This Company does a large and profitable business, and their greenhouses being centrally located are easily reached.

STOVES, TIN-WARE, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, ETC.—This line is represented by a number of firms in the retail trade. Mr. Henry Baader & Sons are the only jobbers. (Illustrated.)

STANDARD OIL CO. is represented by an agency that does more business than any branch in any city twice the size of Alexandria.

THE GREAT MEAT FIRMS are represented by bright, active agents, and do a large business.

THE WESTERN FLOUR MILLS are represented by the four Commercial Agencies of the city, among whom is the firm of A. D. Brockett & Co., one of the city's most active and pushing men of progress.



THE CABLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs. C. W. O'Meara, Manager Northern Virginia and District of Columbia Branches of Richmond Territory of this extensive concern, No. 612 King street. Business done since establishment, in 1904, over \$125,000, and is steadily building up. The Alexandria branch is one of the most satisfactory branches of the company.

THE RETAIL BUSINESS OF ALEXANDRIA is very extensive, although its merchants justly object to the fact that many of its people, like people in other cities under like conditions, often visit Washington to make their purchases. On the other hand, hundreds of people, who live in Alexandria, do business or hold positions in the Capital City, and on the whole Alexandria has the best of it.

In the past few years the Retail Merchants of Alexandria have greatly improved their stores, either by rebuilding or remodelling and this improvement is constantly going on, greatly to the advantage of the city's appearance and the benefit of the enterprising men who thus attract attention to themselves. We present a number of these attractive places of business in our illustrations, and while not able to refer to all the wide-awake retailers



HAVENNER BAKING CO. (Wholesale), 313 Cameron street; Julian Y. Williams, manager. Crackers and cakes. Wide-awake and up-to-date.

of the city in their various lines, it is a pleasure to refer briefly to the following:

COAL—Alexandria does a large coal business, shipping largely to the back country, both locally and from the mines direct. W. A. Smoot & Co., are the largest dealers (see illustration), both wholesale and retail.

CONFECTIONERS—There are a number in this branch of business; we refer to the House of L. Shuman & Son, No. 516 King street, whose business is by no means confined to the city.

DRY GOODS—The retail trade in this line is an extensive one, both in Alexandria and the back country, and is constantly on the increase. Messrs

Swan & Brother, King and Pitt streets, are among the leaders and will, when they get into their new store (see illustration) have an up-to-date and modern store in their line.

EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THE HOME, the Farm, or Garden can be had in Alexandria at reasonable prices. The market is well supplied and prices charged are as reasonable as can be expected. In recent years hucksters have been supplying customers from wagons and many of the grocers carry stocks of vegetables. Fish, crabs, oysters and game, in season, are sold at moderate figures. In a word, Alexandria is in every respect admirably adapted as a place of residence or business.



EDWARD QUINN & SONS, Leading Retail Grocers, 529 Oronoco and 503 N. St. Asaph streets. Established by Mr. Edward Quinn, who is associated with his sons Edward, Wm. H. and Martin A. They do an extensive grocery, wine and liquor business, and handle only first-class goods.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE is a new venture in Alexandria, and is conducted by P. Pulman & Co., No. 825 Duke street.

FURNITURE—This business is carried on quite extensively and successfully in Alexandria. We illustrate one of the firms, Griffin & Michelbach, who have been established five years, beginning in a small way and building up to be the largest Furniture Installment House in the city, and doing an extensive trade in the adjoining counties of Virginia and Maryland and in Washington City. They give employment to a large number of men and teams. They have recently moved into the handsome and commodious store shown in the illustration.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS—One of the greatest needs of the city is a large, modern hotel. But it is not lacking in a number of smaller hostelrys, both well managed and popular and doing a good business. Three of these are shown among our illustrations.

JEWELERS—This branch of industry is well and successfully represented in Alexandria by a number of firms. We give an inside view of the old house of Henry W. Wildt & Son, 105 North Royal street.

NOTIONS, TOYS, GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Charles M. Adams, 411 King street. Mr. Adams is one of the city's successful busi-



ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENTS AND REPORTERS.

Standing, left to right—R. L. Carne, Jr., Washington Times; Wm. F. Carne, Jr., Washington Star; Mahlon H. Janney, Star; Dr. Lucian C. Smith, Washington Herald; James F. Peyton, Washington Post; M. T. Dwyer, Star. Seated—Mr. William F. Carne, Baltimore Sun, and Mr. Luther H. Thompson, of the Gazette.

ness men; his stock is large and well selected and his large business is evidence of his popularity as a merchant. We illustrate his fine country residence in Alexandria County, just outside of the city.

PLUMBING—There are a number of successful men in this line, among them ex-Councilman Wm. Desmond, whose float in the "Sesqui" is shown.

Harry Fleischmann



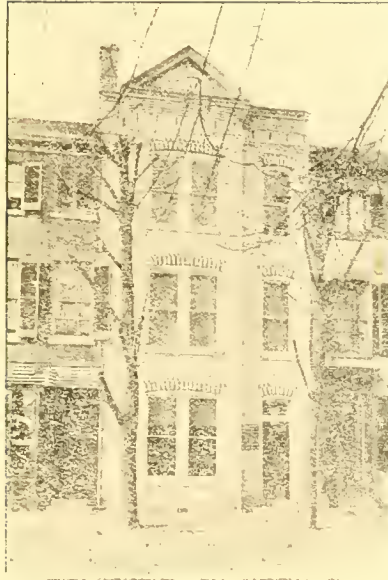
Ed. J. Fleming



**Alexandria Lodge of
Elks, No. 758**



ALEXANDRIA LODGE OF ELKS, NO. 758, was instituted by Geo. F. Bradley, organizer, February 9, 1900, with fifty members, the membership is now nearly 300, among whom are many of the city's most prominent business men. Harry Fleischmann is Exalted Ruler and Ed. J. Fleming, Secretary. Our illustration shows the hall of this splendid organization where visiting Elks will always find a Virginia welcome.



M. B. Harlow & Co., Inc., 119 South Fairfax Street, Real Estate and Insurance in all branches.

REAL ESTATE—In the past few years property values have advanced more than 100 per cent, owing to the improved streets, sewers and increase of population. Waste places have been built up, old structures torn down and given place to modern and handsome edifices, examples of this is seen on every hand, we can name but a few; the handsome, not to say elegant banks of the city are, of course, most prominent; it is a pleasure to show them all in our illustrations and they will compare favorably with the banks of any city. King street is rapidly putting on modern airs and visitors no longer sneer at our grass-grown street or ramshackly houses. These improvements are due to the causes before named but are also due in a great measure to the industry and enterprise of our Real Estate firms, who are untiring in their work to advance the development of the city, foremost among these are the following.

M. B. Harlow & Co., Inc., composed of M. B. Harlow, President; Ross W. Elliot, Treasurer, and E. J. Fleming, Secretary; the two latter are young, progressive men, the former one of Alexandria's most progressive citizens, and one who for

many years has left no stone unturned to advance its material development. Robert Elliott, whose handsome residence at Braddock Heights is shown, is an active and untiring worker in this line.

J. D. Normoyle, is another Real Estate worker; he is a persistent and intelligent advertiser and has a splendid business which is constantly increasing, owing to his prompt methods. There are others equally active, but space forbids their mention.

There is no doubt that while property has advanced as stated that in the near future it will advance still more rapidly in and around the city, and intelligent investors would do well to invest now, rather than lose the opportunity of doubling their money. There are not a half dozen stores on King street for rent; the warehouses on the wharf are all occupied and only recently numerous improvements have been made; as examples, the great ice house of the Mutual Ice Co., and the immense addition to the fertilizer plant, and Mr. A. D. Brockett's new warehouse, and many others.

There is great need for small houses or modern flats, the demand is far beyond the supply and numerous would-be citizens have to go outside because they cannot be supplied; every Real Estate man in the city will tell you that these are facts, and that money invested in such property will pay handsomely,



DRY GOODS—Swan Brothers locating in Alexandria eight years ago have done an ever extending business, which compels them to enlarge their storage capacity, so as to give the people of the city a larger and better dry goods house. They came from Waynesboro, Augusta Co., Virginia, and have made many friends here, and also in Washington, where they have a branch store.

and it is proven by the experience of Mr. Wager, who, within the past few years has purchased and modernized both the Old St. Mary's School (Colonial) and the Braddock House, and that every flat is rented as fast as finished.

A modern four-story flat has just started, corner of King and Columbus streets. Illustrations are shown of both the buildings named.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—Besides those illustrated and heretofore alluded to, Alexandria has a number of social, fraternal and beneficial societies, among the most prominent of which are The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one lodge owning its hall and the other meeting in Sarepta Hall, on King street; The United Order of American Mechanics, Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 120, of Masons, The Maccabees, Eagles, Labor Unions, and others all doing good work along their various lines.

The social clubs are principally represented by those mentioned and the Young Men's Sodality, which is ever alive to the best interests of the city

Then there are the Knights of Columbus and the Hibernians which are wide-awake social and fraternal organizations. The Sodality Building, on Duke street, is one that the city is justly proud of. The Bachelor's club is one of the leading social organizations of the city, and cheerfully takes a hand in every move to place Alexandria in the front rank, especially on festive occasions.



THE HOTEL FLEISCHMANN, conducted by Fleischmann & Son. The senior partner is a veteran in the line and the junior has been raised in the business.



ALEXANDRIA IRON WORKS—J. R. N. Curtin, President; Calvin Butts, Vice-President; C. N. Nourse, Secretary and Treasurer; M. R. Rogers, General Manager. Located at Royal and Wilkes streets. Successors to the old Jamieson and Collins Iron Works. Manufacture all kinds of iron castings, stairways, porches, structure and ornamental iron, beams, girders, wrought-iron fences and fire escapes. Employ forty-five hands and do a large business throughout the country, especially in Washington. A prosperous and growing company. The President, Mr. Curtin, is also President of the Board of Aldermen. He has long represented the Third Ward in Council. This firm has an annual output of about \$160,000 and a pay roll of \$25,000.



L. Shuman & Son, 516 King, St., Leading Confectioners. Manufacturers of Candy and Fruit Cake. Ship the latter all over United States, large quantities to Chicago.

ions. The present officers are: Douglass Stuart, President; O. H. Kirk, Secretary; Julian Y. Williams, Treasurer; who, together with W. W. Ballenger, and J. Wm. May, compose the Board of Governors. It was organized in 1879.

ALEXANDRIA'S SOLDIERS—From the earliest days Alexandria patriotism was always proven and the city sent to all the wars its quota of men who distinguished their city through their valor.

Washington led Alexandrians with Braddock to Fort Duquesne. During the Revolution a company was raised of which he was the honorary captain. In the war of 1812 the town was represented, and it was also taken and sacked by the British. Its shipping suffered both in this war and from the

French spoiliations. In the Mexican War, Captain Course led a company of volunteers to the front, one of whom, Mr. Douglass, has only recently died, and another is still alive. Alexandria was represented in the Civil War by the Alexandria Riflemen, the Mount Vernon Guards, the Emmett Guards, the Old Dominion Rifles, the O'Connell Guards, belonging to the 17th Va. In-

fantry; one company of Cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, Kemper's and Triplett's. These troops suffered terribly during the war, and the survivors and citizens erected to their memory the Confederate Monument. See illustration.

In the Spanish-American War Alexandria sent one company, the Light Infantry, which, while not reaching the front, did good service, and stood high in regard to merit in the records of the war. Captain Atkinson, commanded.

The Alexandria Light Infantry was reorganized after the war and is now Company G of the 70th Virginia, under command of Captain Murphy. The Major of the 70th, James E. King, was formerly Captain of this company and served as Lieutenant during the Spanish War.

TELEPHONES—Alexandria has two Telephone Companies, the Bell and the Capital City, thus affording better service than in many larger cities and at less rates.



CAPITAL CITY, Exchange 309 King street, F. F. Marbury, Manager. *An Independent Company; member Virginia Independent Association and the International Association, connecting with all independent companies in the State. (Illustrated.)

BELL TELEPHONE CO., Wythe White, Manager, does general telephone business, connecting with the Bell system. (Illustrated.)

TELEGRAPHS—Western Union and Postal have offices here.

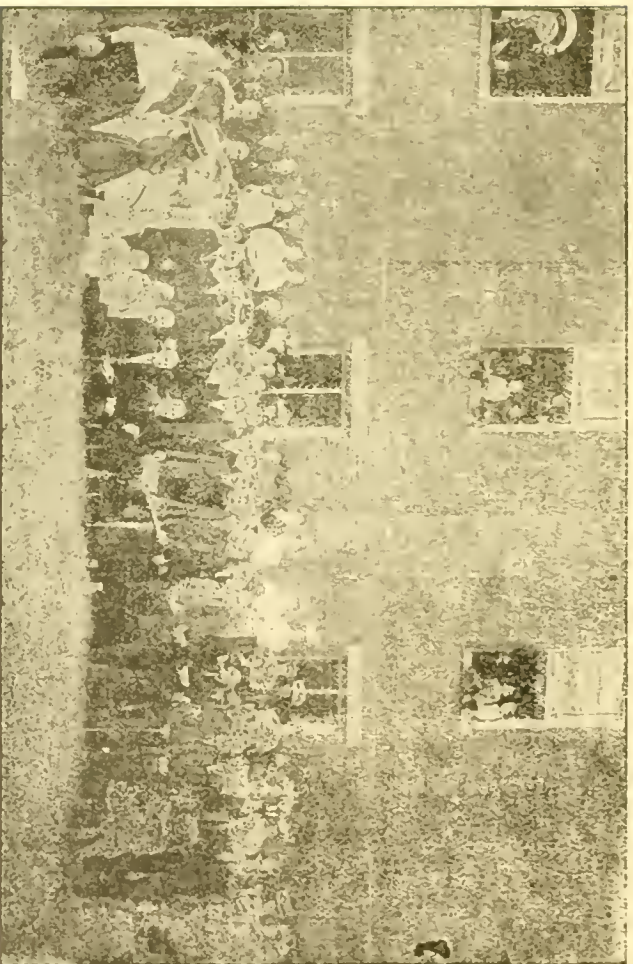
THE FLORIST INDUSTRY in and around Alexandria is, when looked into, like many others, not a thing to be sneezed at. There are five large concerns here giving employment to a large number of people and pleasure to thousands of others, not only in this city but in Washington, New York and elsewhere. We present illustrations of four of these establishments, but they hardly do justice to any one of them.



MILLING INDUSTRY—Alexandria has five Mills that grind both wheat and corn, among them stands foremost **THE LAWRENCE MILL CO.**, established July 1, 1898, which does both wholesale and retail business, principally the former, and has an output of 25,000 barrels of Flour and 6,000 barrels of Corn annually, using 125,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 of corn every year in the production of their goods. Weekly wages paid, \$85.00 to \$100.00; employing from 8 to 10 hands. Sell principally at HOME, as their goods are well appreciated where they are made. Also ship largely to Norfolk and to Washington City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hill's Opera House is a fine structure, and has a fine hall, with a seating capacity for some 700. Numerous companies during the season present attractive plays. When nothing is on the boards in Alexandria, the numerous theatres of Washington are within a half hour's trolley ride over the Mount Vernon electric road; but better still is the great attraction for young and old—Luna Park (see illustration)—which is only ten minutes by trolley from old—Alexandria, and which is liberally patronized by our people. Mr. Goodfellow, the Manager, is not only a Goodfellow in name but in every other way, and is making mighty efforts to make Luna Park one of the greatest attractions in this section.



Washington M. E. Church South, organized 1854, remodelled 1899, at a cost of \$14,000. The lot adjoining the church, purchased 1906, and A Young Peoples' Building, known as The George R. Hill Memorial, is being erected and is to be completed October 15, 1907.

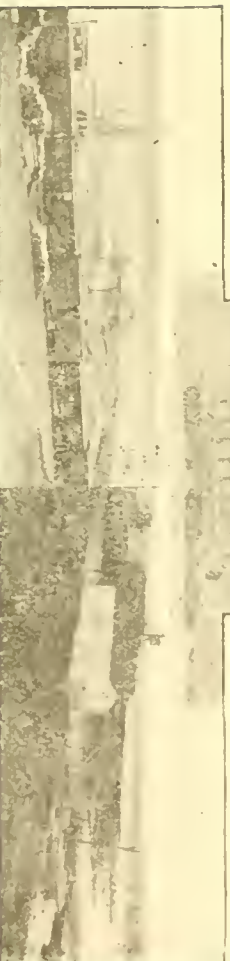
George R. Hill was a prominent citizen of Alexandria for many years, and connected prominently with this church, and richly deserves the Memorial. I give illustration of Rev. Dr. Butler breaking first earth for this building May 22, 1907.



State Senator Lewis H. Machen,
of Alexandria.



Hon. James R. Catton,
Member House of Delegates.



Only a glimpse of the office, railway, and ship yards of Agnew & Sons, with Potomac River, District of Columbia and Maryland in the back ground.

AGNEW'S SHIP YARDS.

Mount Vernon Avenue.



M. B. HARLOW,
Sec. & Treas. Originator of plan

"In honoring Washington the American people honor themselves," said the late Senator Stanford of California in referring to the project to build Mount Vernon Avenue, the proposed boulevard from the Capitol building, through the Mall and over the Memorial Bridge, passing Arlington, through the beautiful counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, along the most picturesque hills to be found, and for miles in full panoramic view of Washington and its magnificent buildings; through Alexandria, Washington's home town; across Hunting Creek, over another Memorial Bridge to the memory of

Lafayette, De Kalb, Rochambeau and the other distinguished French soldiers and sailors who aided our fathers in their battle for freedom; thence through what was originally a part of Mt. Vernon estate to the home and tomb of Washington.

A highway about seventeen miles in length, and 250 feet wide, divided into sections, one for each State, on which are to be built, by the several States, splendid permanent buildings in which the products of each can be shown, together with a topographic map of the State, statues and monuments to their distinguished sons, with trees and flowers indigenous to the State, descriptive matter as to manufacturing, mining, agriculture, in short,



JOHN B. SMOOT,
First President.

everything that can advertise to the world the greatness of our country and the advantages presented by each one of the numerous Commonwealths that constitute the American Union will thus be presented.

In fact, as stated by Mr. M. B. Harlow, the originator of the idea, it will be an Apian Way and a Westminster Abbey combined.

It would take a volume to tell of this patriotic movement, and it can only be briefly referred to here.

The project is one of the most patriotic ever suggested, and when understood, must commend itself to every true American as not only a

patriotic but a wise and judicious work that of necessity must redound to the credit and advancement of the entire nation.

When this great highway is built it will be one of the world's wonders, greater than the Apian Way, more magnificent than Westminster Abbey, and at the same time in presenting the beauties and advantages of all our States will be of inestimable advantage to every one of them. It will have a speedway that will rival the boulevards of the world, seventeen miles in length, with roadways for automobiles, carriages, electric cars, bicycles, and a bridle path, affording endless pleasure and enjoyment to our own people, and to visitors from all the



WM. B. SMOOT,
Vice-President.



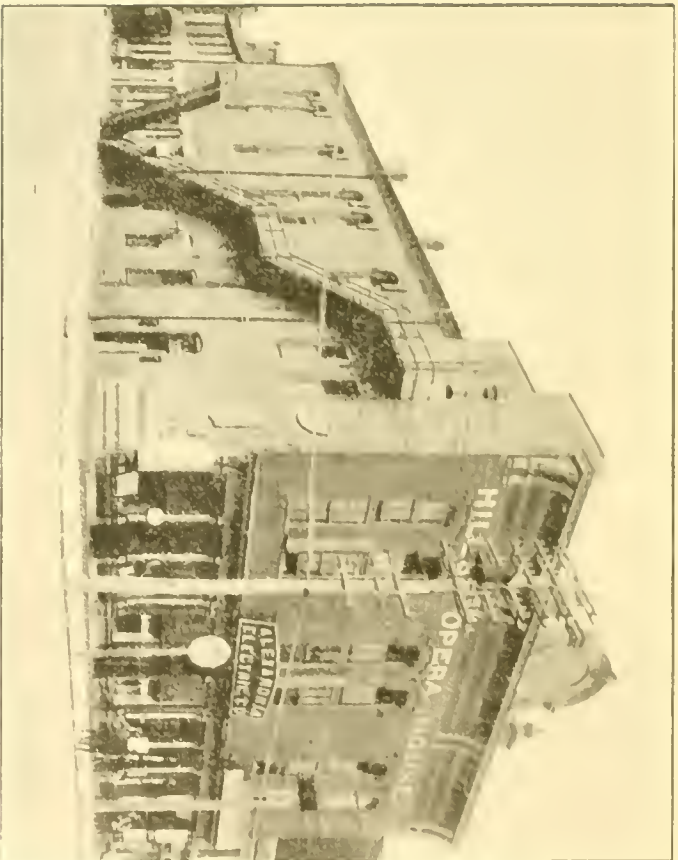
E. E. DOWNHAM,
Former Vice-President.



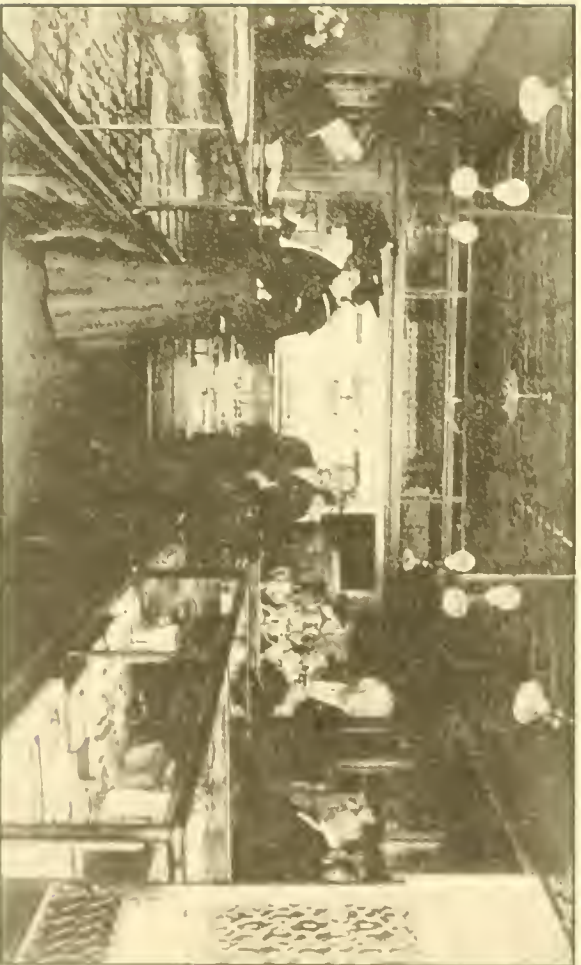
HON. FRANK HUME,
Late Vice-President.



Section of Avenue from Col. Hains' Report.



HILL'S OPERA HOUSE.
King and Pitt streets, and J. M. Hill & Co., Printers.



HENRY W. WILDT & SON, 106 N. Royal street. Interior view of their extensive establishment.



THOS. PERRY,
Flour Inspector.

denance of the great interest manifested by Virginia in this project, March 5, 1888, the Legislature transferred to this association a claim held by the State against the General Government for \$120,000, which sum was advanced by the State of Virginia in 1790, and used by the Government in the construction of the first public buildings erected at Washington, which sum has never been repaid, thus leaving the United States indebted to the old State that surrendered to it her northwest, and furnished to the revolution a Washington, and later a Jefferson, a Madison, and Monroe, and from which it tore her great coal and iron fields in West Virginia. The State only asks that this money be paid so that it can be used to build this boulevard, thus adding to the beauty and the reputation of the Nation's Capital. Subsequent legislation by the State authorizes that the Association turn over to the General Government the entire control and policing of the avenue, if it builds the boulevard.

All that the Government has yet done is to survey the routes and for this purpose, in 1889, Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 for ascertaining the cost, and the feasibility of the Government's indorsement of the proposed memorial highway. Col. Peter C. Haines was detailed by the Secretary of War to make the necessary surveys. After completing his work, Colonel Haines, in submitting his report, highly indorsed the carrying out of the proposition of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association. Secretary Endicott, in his report to Congress on the subject, also endorsed the matter. This report was presented to Congress in 1890. Later, both Secretaries Proctor and Root also endorsed the proposition. The report of Secretary Endicott was that the minimum cost would be \$1,200,000, and the maximum \$2,000,000. This provided for building the grandest boulevard in the world.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates in Congress of the project was the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California, who was chairman of the committee to whom the bill was referred. He stated in committee that he favored the construction of the boulevard by the Government, "no matter what it cost, as the American people can never do too much to honor the name of Washington."

The Association has during its existence steadily worked to accomplish the object for which it was organized, and now that the construction of the proposed Memorial Bridge across the Potomac appears to be an assured fact, renewed efforts will be made to secure the necessary appropriation for the construction of Mount Vernon Avenue.

Hume's Spring on "Warwick" will be in the center of the avenue. Mr. Hume, at considerable expense, had fitted up this beautiful resort, which is much frequented by the public.

A public meeting was held September 18, 1887, at the Opera House in Alexandria. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted and steps taken to

States and the uttermost parts of the earth, who come to see our Capital city.

The idea of constructing an avenue from Washington City to Mount Vernon was first suggested by City Treasurer M. B. Harlow, of Alexandria, in 1886. He communicated his thoughts to the late Col. E. W. Fox, editor and proprietor of the "National Republican," who heartily approved the project, and devoted much space in his paper and exerted his personal influence to the day of his death in warmly advocating the proposed memorial.

In 1887 a meeting of the citizens of Washington, Alexandria city and county, and Fairfax county, was held at Hill's Opera House in Alexandria, and an organization perfected, known as the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, which was chartered by the Legislature of Virginia February 1, 1888. As a further evi-

perfect the organization. At a subsequent meeting Hon. John B. Smoot, Mayor of the city and one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens, was elected president; Mr. Henry A. Willard, of Washington City, vice-president; M. B. Harlow, secretary and treasurer, and Hon. E. W. Fox, of the Washington "National Republican," corresponding secretary.

The following directors were elected September 18, 1899, to serve until the regular annual meeting:

From Alexandria City—Park Agnew, M. B. Harlow, C. C. Carlin, W. B. Smoot, J. K. M. Norton, Hubert Snowden, E. E. Downham, James R. Caton, W. F. Carne, C. C. Leadbeater, G. L. Boothe, and J. M. Hill.

From Alexandria County—Frank Hume, former Senator J. B. Henderson, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, A. B. Graham, J. E. Clements, and Dr. G. Wythe Cooke.

From Fairfax County—Jos. E. Willard, R. W. Moore, W. H. Snowden, and Alex. J. Wedderburn.

From Washington—Stilson Hutchins, Beriah Wilkins, C. S. Noyes, W. S.

Knox, John Joy Edson, N. H. Shea, A. Greenlees, Matthew Trimble, and F. Mertens. December 1 the Directors met and elected Mr. William B. Smoot First Vice-President. Mr. Smoot is the son of the first President.

In his very elaborate and exhaustive official report to the Secretary of War Proctor—Col. Peter C. Hains makes the following statement:

"There are points of interest along all the route. Fort Myer and the National Cemetery at Arlington are near by. The old town of Alexandria, near which any route must pass, abounds in objects that were associated with the Father of his Country, while many of the hills are even yet occupied by the remains of old earthen forts built during the war of the Union.

"In order to determine the kind of roadway that is called for in the act, the question occurs, What is its object?





HAMILTON & CO'S CIGAR
FACTORY.



Old war picture. "Battery Rogers" on South Lee street, overlooking the Potomac River and Agnew's ship yard, with the Maryland shore in the distance, showing Oxen Hill, the home of the Rev. W. D. Addison, one of the officiating clergy at Washington's funeral. Our thanks are due to Mr. A. Sullivan, of the Reliance Fire Company, for the use of this photograph of Battery Rogers.

CIGARS—There are six cigar factories in the city, all doing a good business and employing a number of men. Among them we present an illustration of the factory of Hamilton & Co., 323 King Street. This firm was established 1889, and turns out 750,000 cigars annually. Employs 20 hands, and consists of A. H. Oehlert, F. M. Hamilton, and J. P. Steiner. Their cigars are noted over the State and are largely sold in Washington and elsewhere, where "Their Plantation," is a synonym for an excellent smoke.

It is not for commerce. It has no military value.* It does not partake of the nature of an ordinary work of internal improvement. It is true it would be of great value to the section of country through which it would pass, but to the nation it practically has no pecuniary value. What, then, is the object? It is to commemorate the virtues of the grandest character in American history. It is to satisfy the cravings of a patriotic sentiment that fills the hearts of the American people to honor the name of Washington.

"Whatever tends to keep alive the memory of his character and virtues tends to make us all better citizens of the Republic. A road, there-



Residence of Hon. Jas. R. Caton, attorney-at-law, and member House of Delegates.



Residence Wm. B. Smoot, rear view.

tional Republican," who was indefatigable in his efforts to secure the building of the boulevard; and Hon. Frank Hume, of Alexandria County (whose picture we give), was ever an earnest worker in everything that tended to advance the material development of his county and city, which he represented several times in the Legislature, with credit to his county and city, and satisfaction to his constituents.

*Since Col. Hains made his report, in 1890, the establishment of a military station at Fort Hunt, Sheridan's Point, Va., between Mount Vernon and Fort Myer, the road becomes a military necessity as well as a national highway and permanent exposition grounds it becomes of inestimable commercial value to the whole nation.

fore, built from the Capitol of the nation to the tomb of its founder, would not be such as is built for ordinary traffic. It should have the character of a monumental structure, such as would comport with the dignity of this great nation in such an undertaking, and the grandeur of the character of the man to whom it is dedicated. The question of cost would be of secondary consideration."

Among the men who have labored most assiduously for the Mount Vernon Avenue are two that have passed over to the "great divide," Col. E. W. Fox, editor of the "Na-



Home of Hon. E. E. Downham, ex-Mayor of Alexandria and President Friendship Fire Company.



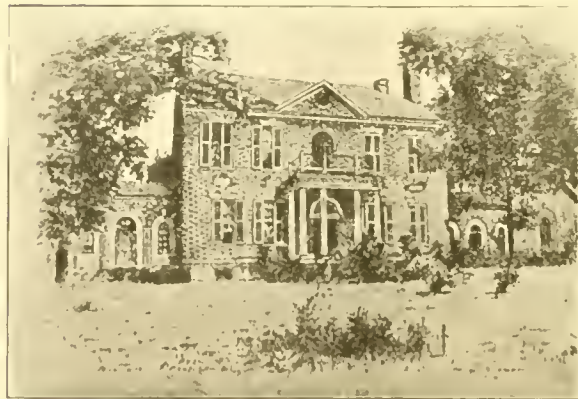
"Malvern," Fairfax County—Country home of Mr. Edward L. Daingerfeld, President of the Citizens National Bank.



A Fairfax Home—Residence of Alex. J. Wedderburn, Wedderburn, Va.



Arlington.



Woodlawn, Fairfax County, Historic home of Nellie Custis.

Our Suburban Neighbors.

No section of Virginia presents better opportunities for the intelligent farmer, fruit raiser, poultryman, dairyman, trucker or the mixed farmer than that which comprises the back country of Alexandria. With unexcelled transportation facilities opening up to them the great markets of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, each county of this section affords ample opportunity for a description of its advantages and its resources to be described in a book larger than this, therefore it is impossible to enter into detail and I must be confined to the most brief notice.

The country adjacent to Alexandria is the most healthful and salubrious that can be found. Land values are low, but advancing, and with each development must advance more rapidly. The influx of the trolley means the increase of population and the increase of land values. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Prince William in the past decade but it is not a circumstance to what will be spent in the next.

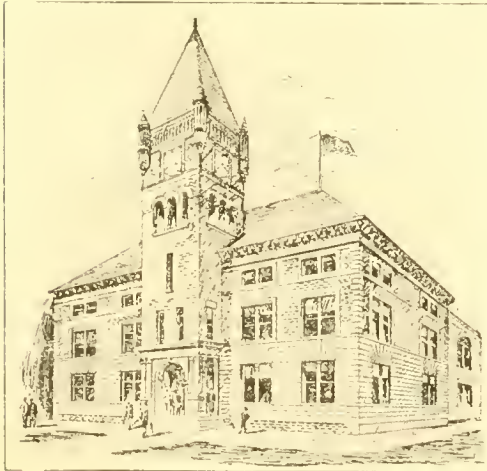


JAMES E. CLEMENTS,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
Alexandria Co.

roads, and three steam roads, with connection of several more. Its villages are such as to delight home-seekers, its schools are not equalled in the state, and its proximity to Washington ensures a constant increase in values. It is destined to be the Work Shop of Washington, and numerous industries now prove the assertion. Within the county is Arlington, the home of George Washington Park Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Washington and the adopted son of General Washington, and the father of Mrs. Robert E. Lee (see illustration). This is the American Westminister, where the soldiers of both armies lie entombed. In contemplating the resting places of these heroes who fell for principle and patriotism we are apt to remember the lines of Father Ryan:

The adjacent counties are Alexandria, the Virginia section of the original District of Columbia, (except Alexandria city); Fairfax and Prince William. All of this section originally formed the county of Prince William. In 1742 Fairfax was cut from this county and named for Lord Fairfax. Alexandria was laid out as the county seat of Fairfax in 1748. When the District of Columbia was formed the present county and city of Alexandria was ceded to the Nation as Virginia's part. The present site of Fairfax Court House was selected in 1799, and the old Court House built in 1800. After the war, when the Underwood constitution was framed the city and county of Alexandria were separated and so remain as different jurisdictions.

Alexandria County Has a number of fine suburban towns, all prospering and increasing in population and wealth. No county in the state has more favorable opportunities, it is high and healthy, and up to the present time its lands are cheap. For miles its lands lie in full view of the Nation's Capitol; it is traversed by three electric



Alexandria County C. H., Fort Myer Heights, Va.



COLUMBIA SCHOOL.
One of Alexandria County's Handsome Schools.

"On fame's eternal camping grounds
 Their countless tents are spread,
 While Glory guards with solemn round
 The bivouac of the dead."

We reproduce a portrait of Abingdon, the home built by John Park Custis, Mrs. Washington's first husband; Nellie Custis was born in this house. We also give pictures of Alexandria County Court House, at Fort Myer Heights, and of Supt. James E. Clements, and one of his school houses. The county has a fine school system and the finest school buildings of any county in the state, and much credit is due Mr. Clements for his work along educational lines. We also illustrate the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Railroad electric plant and car sheds, at Four Mile Run, and Alexandria's great resort, Luna Park; nor do we stop there, for it is a pleasure to give views of "Eastern View," the fine county residence of Mr. Charles M. Adams, the enterprising Alexandria dry goods and notions merchant, and of Mr. Robt. Elliott's handsome home, on Historic Braddock Heights. There are many splendid homes in Alexandria county, and they are constantly increasing and of necessity must increase. The principal towns are: Falls Church (which lies in both Alexandria and Fairfax); Ballston, Fort Myer Heights, Clarendon, Roslyn, Addison Heights, Braddock, Del Ray and St. Elmo.

The roads of Alexandria county will compare favorably with any in the state and are steadily being improved.

As an evidence of improved values it is only necessary to state that fourteen years ago the county was assessed at \$800,000; while the last assessment showed an increase of \$3,300,000. Buildings are being erected at the rate of 200 to 300 a year and they are filled as fast as built by a most desirable class of people.

There are sixteen white and six colored schools, with sixteen white and six colored teachers. The school age runs from seven to twenty, and there are 1,862 pupils enrolled; the scholars have doubled in the past decade.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY near Alexandria, Va.

The historic Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Virginia was founded in the year 1825, and for four years its sessions were held in the vestry room of St. Paul's Church, and in a house now standing at the southeast corner of King and Washington streets in the city of Alexandria. In the year 1827 the Seminary was removed to its present site three miles west of Alexandria occupying a commanding position on the third range of hills rising from the Potomac river. The present building consists of four large



"Eastern View," Handsome Alexandria county country home of Chas. M. Adams, Alexandria's leading notion and ladies' and gents' furnishing goods merchant, 411 King street.

halls for lecture rooms and students' rooms, a library, the professors' houses and the chapel, which, has been recently enlarged and beautified by Bishop Potter of New York, who is one of the prominent Alumni of the institution. A handsome window has been placed in the chancel of the Seminary Chapel the

gift of Mrs. S. F. Houston, of Philadelphia. It commemorates the missionary spirit of the Seminary.

All the foreign missions of the Episcopal church, until the recent Colonial development of the United States, were founded by this Seminary. Its Alumni list is 1,065, of whom about 550 are now living, many of them holding prominent positions in the church. Twenty-nine of its Alumni have been elected to the Episcopate, one of whom was the celebrated Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts, who stood foremost among the preachers of America.

There are five professors at the Seminary. The average number of students is forty-five, and its Alumni are found in all the States of the Union, and in many mission districts throughout the world.

My thanks are due Rev. Dr. Sam'l A. Wallis, of the Seminary, for the above facts.

OLD TIME ITEMS.

Friendship Fire Co., No. 1, was organized, as previously stated, for the purpose of "promoting friendship and of assisting in extinguishing fires," in 1774, and its members were to carry an "oznaburg bag and a bucket to each fire." Washington became a member in 1774 and while on a trip to Philadelphia purchased the FIRST HAND ENGINE EVER SENT TO VIRGINIA. (it was made in France and contained only a few barrels

of water), and presented it to the Company. The Company is still alive and its membership comprises many of our most prominent citizens, who have actively served an apprenticeship in the active companies.

This old company was in active service up to 1872, when the hand companies had to surrender to the modern idea of steam.

During the war the engine was stolen and carried to Fort Ellsworth, near the city, by the soldiers, but James Atkinson (father of Captain Atkinson, of the Alexandria Light Infantry, during the Spanish-American war), who was then president of the company, went to the Secretary of War and stated that WASHINGTON'S ENGINE had been stolen, and by his order it was restored.

This engine also had the honor of assisting in putting out the fire at the Capitol building, in 1853; Alexandria being notified that the Capitol building was on fire and its Fire Department was asked to aid, which call was at once responded to, and the Friendship sent to the rescue. When it got on

the ground it was carried into the rotunda, and the water was forced into her by one of the Washington engines and the Friendship forced the water into the fire, which I believe was in the library; so says Captain Webster, ex-Captain of Police, who has been a member of the Friendship ever since 1844, or for sixty-three years.

Ex-Mayor E. E. Downham is President and



G. WM. RAMSAY, King and St. Asaph streets, Grandson of Col. Ramsay, of Washington's staff, Leading Family Grocer.



JOHN D. NORMOYLE, Real Estate, Insurance and Loans. Alexandria National Bank Building, King and Royal streets. Deals extensively in city and country property. Active and wide awake.



BRILL'S OPERA HOUSE RESTAURANT, King and Pitt streets. Louis Brill, Proprietor.

Mayor Fred Paff is Vice-President, and Julian Y. Williams is Recording Secretary, and W. T. Emmerson, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. Captain Webster is Chairman of the Committee on Property. There are many interesting relics in the Engine House on North Alfred street.

Orders for this book, wholesale or retail, can be sent direct to the publisher and author, Alex. J. Wedderburn, Alexandria Sunday Times, No. 119 North Fairfax street, Braddock House Building, Alexandria, Va. Price, 25 cents each by mail; or \$15.00 per 100. 25 or more, 20 cents each.



AMERICAN LOKTILE CO.—President and Treasurer, Owen Owen; Vice-President, John H. Nolen; Second Vice-President, Geo. B. Wagner; Secretary, Henry F. New; Gen'l Manager, B. F. Brooke-Sewell. Manufacturers of enamelled faced steel tiles for bath rooms, hospitals, elevator shafts, subways, steamships, and railroad cars. These tiles interlock and cannot loosen, and are only manufactured in Alexandria. This Company will shortly triple its capacity, being unable to fill its orders. For full particulars, address American Loktile Company, Alexandria, Va.

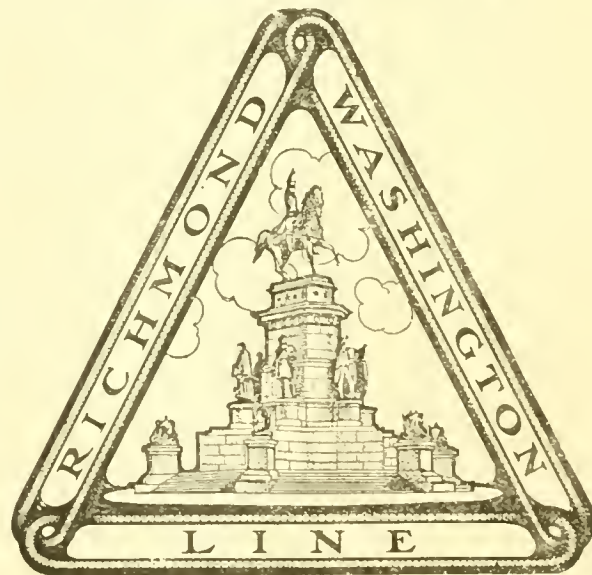
ERRATA.

- The word *Cathedral* is misspelt, having a surplus s.
 Page 17. F. H. Danner should be F. S.
 Page 17. Under 17. Cathedral should be vitrified.
 Page 39. Mr. Strains' name is spelt with e instead of two s.
 Page 37. Mrs. Yeatman's residence is put at corner of Prince and Queen. It should be Washington and Queen.
 Page 40. Judge L. C. Barley is misspelt Basley.
 On same page Lieut. Pettis should be Bettis.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.

AND

Washington Southern Railway



W. P. Taylor, Traffic Manager

THE DOUBLE-TRACK LINK CONNECTING THE

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Pennsylvania Railroad

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Southern Railway

Between All Points via Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D. C.

The Gateway Between the North and the South

Fast Mail, Passenger, Express, and Freight Route

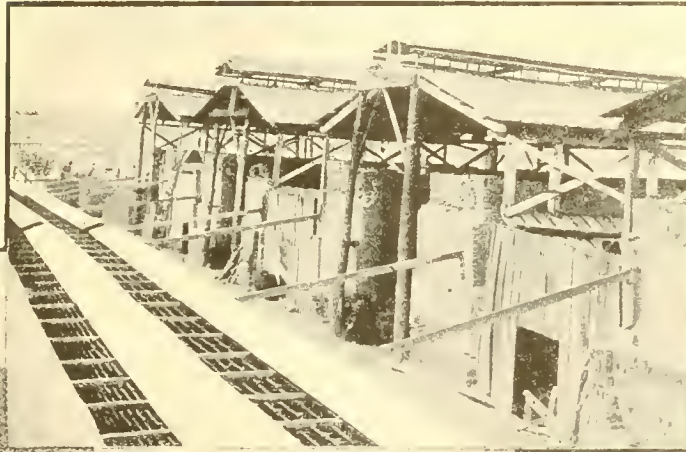
Fairfax County,—Established 1742.

Alexandria and Fairfax
Bricks.

THE BRICK INDUSTRY of Alexandria Co. is one of the most important. Eighty millions of bricks are sent to Washington each year from the Brick Companies of Alexandria. Between 500 and 600 wagons cross the Highway bridge, carrying the solidified and concentrated sacred soil of Virginia into the Nation's Capital.



Promilaw
Brick Co.,
Park Agnew,
President.
Output,
1,000,000
bricks annually.



This county has clustering around it the most hallowed memories of any in the Old Dominion. Connected with it are the names of Washington, Mason, Fairfax, Fitzhugh, Hooe, Alexander, Triplett, Payne, Ellzey, Carlyle, Chichester, Lee, Thomas, and many others whom to name would fill a volume. All men whom any community could glory in. Within its borders are many splendid old homes, around which cling the memories of those olden days when to be a Virginian was greater than to be a king.

Mount Vernon, Gunston, Wellington, Woodlawn (illustrated); Solona, which gave refuge to Dolley Madison when the British captured and sacked Washington City; Hollin's Hall, home of Gen. R. G. Smith; Malvern, the handsome home of Mr. Ed. L. Dangerfield, (illustrated), formerly the home of Bishop Johns; Ravenworth, the broad estate and grand home of Mrs. Wm. H. P. Lee, near Burkes; and many others that space forbids to name; to say nothing of the hundreds of fine homes in the various towns and townships of the county of more modern date.

The climate and water cannot be excelled; the soil is such as to readily respond to the tickle of the hoe, when properly applied, and the nearby markets of Washington and Alexandria afford the husbandman a satisfactory return for his toil.

There are six incorporated towns in the county: Falls Church, Fairfax, the county seat, where the Court House was located when Alexandria was turned over to the Federal Government, as a part of the District of Columbia, in 1800, at which time the old Court House was built. Herndon, Vienna, Clifton, and Wheel, all of these towns, except Fairfax and Clifton, are located on the Bluemont Branch of the Southern Railroad. Fairfax is situated on the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Railroad, and Clifton on the main line of the Southern.

There are a large number of unincorporated towns among them: Annandale, Langley, Lewensville, Forestville, Drainsville, Florist (Old Fryng Pan); Chantih, Centreville, Accotinck, Oakton, West End, Burkes, Fairfax Station, Bailey's Cross Roads, Dunn-Lorin, Robey and Wedderburn. All of these villages are increasing in population and land values are steadily advancing.

Churches and schools. Probably no county in the State has better churches than Fairfax, for the size of its population. In all of the towns are churches of several denominations. There are two historic churches in the county, Old Falls Church and Pohick, both Colonial, and belonged to Troro Parish, and were built about the same time as Christ Church, (20,000).

Industrial Alexandria—BROMILAW BRICK CO., FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. OUTPUT, OVER 1,000,000 A YEAR.

in Alexandria. Washington was a vestryman of both. Within this county is the Theological Seminary, three miles west of Alexandria; it was established in 1827. At the same place is The Episcopal High School (see previous note).

All the towns and townships are well supplied with schools, of which Prof. M. D. Hall is the Superintendent. We regret that the recently published book of the county, which is so complete in other respects, should fail to give the school statistics, from which we had hoped to have extracted them.

The county is traversed by three lines of steam roads and three of trolleys, as follows: The main line of the Southern and Blue Mount Branch, and the Washington-Southern Steam and the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon, the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church, and the Old Dominion Electric lines.

Bromilaw, lying between the city of Alexandria and Hunting Creek, is the scene of activity in the brick-making line, as can easily be seen by our illustration.

HOLLIN HALL, NEAR BELLMONT, LOWER FAIRFAX.

This farm is a part of the 8,000 acres patented before Alexandria was laid out, by George Mason of Gunston, the author of the Bill of Rights, and one of the framers of the earliest Constitution of Virginia, who transferred 2,000 acres, adjoining Mount Vernon, to his son Thomas, also a patriot and



Hollin's Hall Spinning House, Fairfax County.

distinguished son of his state, who erected a mansion as pretentious as that of his fathers, at Gunston Hall, and called it Hollins Hall, after an old country seat of the Masons in England. This historic mansion was destroyed by fire about 1824, even at this date its foundations stand an evidence to its spaciousness. The surrounding grounds indicate well arranged lawns, terraces and approaches, in keeping with a pretentious manorial dwelling. The spinning house (see illustration), is all that remains of the ancient buildings, and it is kept in repair by its owner, Gen. R. G. Smith, who has recently settled in Virginia, coming from New Jersey, as an active politician and business man, to end his days in Old Virginia, on a historic Virginia farm. In this old house all of the spinning and weaving was done for the many slaves upon that great plantation.

A FEW FAIRFAX TOWNS.

Falls Church—Is the location of the old historic Falls Church. It has numerous schools and churches. Among them an extensive Catholic school. There is a large mill, numerous stores, a carriage factory, bank and several real estate agencies, and is the home of the Fairfax Telephone Company, with M. E. Church as head.

Herndon, Va.—Has one newspaper, "The Observer," fifty-one places of business, a fine back country and at this time is erecting eighteen new houses. Its canning and milling industries are extensive and prosperous.

Vienna—Is nineteen miles from Washington, on steam and electric roads. Fine schools, churches of several denominations, a number of stores, two flour and grist mills, and a prosperous cannery.

West End—Is the home of the first glass factory to locate in Virginia. Ponnets' florist houses and grounds are here; the old historic Catt's tavern was located on the old coach line "pike," over which all the mails went south.

Wheile—Is the center of the lumber trade of the county. Extensive mills for getting out all kinds of lumber—sash, doors, blinds, etc., are located here together with brick and tile works and a fine summer hotel.

HEALTH—I have repeatedly referred to the health, climate and water of our City and section in these pages. Just as the last form is going to press I learn that **INSURANCE STATISTICS PROVE** that Loudoun county and vicinity is the healthiest spot **IN THE WORLD**, except the Black Forest of Germany.

For full information in regard to this locality, address either of the real estate firms mentioned here, the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, or Alex. J. Wedderburn, publisher of Historic Alexandria, Alexandria, Va.



Resident of Robert Elliott, Braddock Heights, Alexandria County. Mr. Elliott is one of the most active Real Estate men in the State.

The Memorial Bridge.

The first link in the chain that is to bind the Nation's Capital and Arlington, its Westminster, and Mt. Vernon, its Mecca, is the proposed Memorial Bridge over the Potomac. In speaking of this bridge the Washington Post, in its Greater Washington Edition says:

"Of this bridge the late lamented President William McKinley said that it should be built as a 'great memorial to American patriotism.' Not only should it be built as an ornament to the city of Washington, as recommended by the Park Commission, but also as one of the most useful connections with the south side of the Potomac River. In this connection it may not be out of place to digress and say that although the Pennsylvania Railroad has spent \$2,000,000 in building a double track across the Potomac and the Federal Government has spent \$999,000 in building a highway bridge across the same river, these to take the place of the old Long Bridge, the traffic on the highway bridge, although open scarcely a year, is now so immense that it is often congested, and it will be absolutely impossible for it to meet the demands upon it in a short time. It will therefore be seen that the Memorial Bridge becomes a commercial necessity and both it and Mount Vernon avenue will be needed for military purposes. In Col. Haines' report he said that the avenue would not be needed for military purposes, but when it is remembered that

the city of Washington is practically protected in a military way only by the marines at the Arsenal and the soldiers stationed at Forts Myer, Hunt, and Washington, it can be readily understood that the boulevard will be of considerable military importance. In case of any disturbance, incident upon riot, rebellion, earthquake, or fire, in which it would be necessary to bring the troops to the immediate assistance of the police, to preserve order and to protect the people and the Government, the troops at these forts would be depended and called upon. It would take them about one-third less time to reach the city over the proposed avenue than by water or the present Aqueduct Bridge.

Col. Haines, in his report says: "In order to determine the kind of roadway that is called for in the act, the question occurs, What is its object? It does not partake of the nature of an ordinary work of internal improvement. It is true it would be of great value to the section of country through which it would pass, but to the nation it practically has no pecuniary value (at the time of this report it had not been proposed to have each State make a permanent exhibit, nor had Fort Hunt been built.)

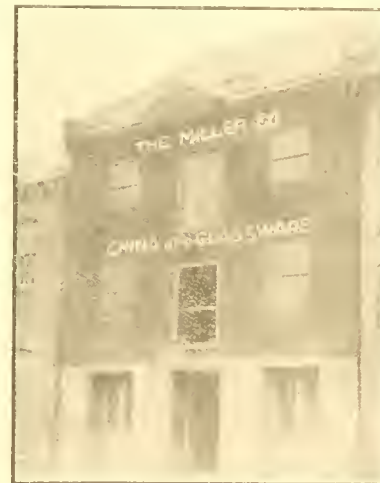
What, then, is the object? It is to commemorate the virtues of the grandest character in American history. It is to satisfy the cravings of a patriotic sentiment that fills the hearts of the American people to honor the name of Washington.

"Whatever tends to keep alive the memory of his character and virtues tends to make us all better citizens of the republic. A road, therefore, built from the Capitol of the Nation to the tomb of its founder would not be such as is built for ordinary traffic. It should have the character of a monumental structure, such as would comport with the dignity of this great nation in such an undertaking, and the grandeur of the character of the man to whom it is dedicated. The question of cost would be a secondary consideration."

The dead who sleep at Arlington are connected with the living who survive them only by the bridges that span the Potomac. The highway bridge, which we have shown is being congested by business traffic, and the Aqueduct Bridge, a round-about "expedient" at Georgetown, alone give access to this beautiful "bivouac of the dead." The Memorial Bridge in its every stone and plank will be a memorial showing the gratitude of a great nation to the men who defended it and who fell in defence of what they believed to be the defense of their nation. To repeat the words of Mr. McKinley, it will be a "memorial to American patriotism."

This bridge will give an opportunity for the widow and orphan of the soldier to visit the last resting place of their dead. It will afford a means by which easy access can be had to the national burying ground. It will enable friends and loved ones of those who have a right to be buried in this historic place to reach it easily, not only to pay the tribute of a tear, but to lay upon these graves their tokens of respect and love.

The Grand Army of the Republic has more than once spoken plainly and clearly upon this subject, and has urged Congress to make the necessary appropriation. These men who defended the Federal government in the days of '61-'65 are



Importers and Dealers in China, Crockery, Etc., the Miller Co. Oscar F. Carter, President; R. E. Miller, Secretary. This firm is old and reliable, having been established in 1822. Another Alexandria institution, Mr. Carter is a man raised to his business and has traded all over Virginia and the South, as well as in Washington.



Bell Telephone Exchange, Wythe White, Manager.

rapidly crossing the dark river and adding to the number of the "bivouac of the dead." Their voices should be weighty ones to those who follow them. Their earnest request in their national council was that this great work should be undertaken and completed by the Federal Government, and deserves consideration from Congress, for the men who have fearlessly placed their breasts in the front ranks in defense of "Old Glory" are the ones to be considered in seeking advice.

In a recent interview with Mr. W. C. Brenner, he told several interesting things, among them, that the first railroad engine brought to Alexandria came on a schooner; was unloaded at Fishtown and hauled by horses through the city to the Orange railroad. The engine was named the Clark; this was between 1854-55. He also stated that in 1852 he helped to dig out the cellar under the Mansion House (Braddock), corner Cameron and Fairfax streets, where the Old Continental Bank had stood; James Evans was contractor; that they used the old-fashioned wedges to cut away the clay and that "Old Charley Horse" drew it away in a cart. Thos. Hunton was the contractor who built the house for James Green. In 1854 Nelson Steel, in building the jail, on St. Asaph street, and Tobias Huntington, general contractor, graded St. Asaph street, and in adding to the Braddock House (in front of Carlyle) used the first scoops ever brought into the town.



Residence of MR. M. B. HARLOW, Alfred and Cameron streets. Mr. Harlow is the Secretary of the Washington Monument Association, and is also President of M. B. Harlow & Co., Inc.

Nothing New Under the Sun—Tax Dodging in the Old Days.

In these days of tax dodging, and when we all look back to those good old times when men and mice were honest, it will read strange to the Hero Worshiper to be told that way back yonder, in the days of Washington, and those doughty old heroes and honored patriots, that there was, even in Old Virginia, tax dodgers and worse still, that among them were numbered the Father of his Country. Now, this is true; and all that one has to do is to read the Court Records to find the INDICTMENTS AGAINST GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gentleman, for failing to properly list his carriages and other property. But that officials in those days were not influenced by greatness is proven by the fact that the authorities went from Alexandria (then the county seat of Fairfax) over the rough roads to Mt. Vernon, and not only assessed the property, that the said George Washington had overlooked in his returns, but presented the said George to the Grand Jury, who proceeded without delay "to find a true bill" against him, and on trial he was found guilty and made to pay the tax. So much for our ancestors. But George was not the only Fairfax gentleman who shared the same fate, or was less forgetful.



Alexandria Light Infantry and Armory, Company G, 70th Virginia Regiment.

Alexandria sent Troops to aid in suppressing the "Whiskey Rebellion," under command of Governor Henry Lee. The commander of the Alexandria company was Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, and among the troops were ex-Mayor Wm. Veitch and Lewis Piles.

oOo

I extract the following remarkable statement from Brockett & Rock's History of Alexandria:

"It is a remarkable coincidence that the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution was shed on the 19th of April, 1774, that the first blood shed in the Mexican war was on the 19th of April, 1846, and the

first blood shed during the Civil War was on the 19th of April, 1861.

oOo

There are HOMES on the farms and in the cities, and work in the factories of Old Virginia for thousands of people who are industrious and wish to locate where they can find the best place to cast their lot. Full information furnished by our real estate agents and Chamber of Commerce, of Historic Alexandria.

oOo

In the old days when we dwelt under the King, 20 pounds of tobacco was the fee allowed the Sheriff for ducking a scolding woman. It would take a brave sheriff to try to duck one now.

oOo

In the Seventeenth Century a ship master, who brought a Quaker to the Colony, was subjected to a fine of 5,000 pounds of tobacco. Afterwards, however, Quakers became very prominent and useful citizens of Alexandria, and to one of them, Benj. Hallowell, is due the Alexandria water works.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOTS AND SHOES—John A. Marshall & Brother, 422 King street. Have an extensive trade in all the back counties. The junior member, Mr. C. B. Marshall, is a member of the City Council and the senior member one of Alexandria's largest capitalists,



F. AUGUST CALMES RESTAURANT, 110 North Royal street, was established in 1854, and is one of the best in the State.



Columbia Reel, No. 4, ready for parade.



PROPOSED MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC
As designed by Board of Engineers and Architects and Approved by Secretary of War.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 443 216 2